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15

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
16

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 262— BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Rallying Women In Freedom's Cause

Women's Brigade For National Freedom.

CAWNPORE'S WELCOME TO G. O. C. AND SAFIA SOMJI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 7.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya accompanied by her secretary, Miss Sofia Somji, ex-Dictator of the Bombay War Council arrived in Cawnpore early this morning. She was accorded a grand reception at the Railway Station. She discussed the Seva Dal affairs with local Congress Workers, both men and women. Dr. Hardikar also addressed them.

SEES ROY IN JAIL.

Later she interviewed Mr. M. N. Roy in jail and visited the Ramkrishna Mission. She addressed a ladies' meeting and later a mammoth meeting in the Tilak Memorial Grounds.

She laid great stress on systematic and disciplined training amongst women. She referred to her mission of touring the whole country for organising the women's section of the Hindustani Seva Dal under the Congress with a view making women ideal citizens good housewives, perfect worker in the cause of national as also to make them trained workers in the cause national freedom. She stressed the necessity of all round training.

MASS MOVEMENT FOR WOMEN

She explained the object of organising a mass movement amongst the women of all ages. She referred to the response. She had during the last two weeks of her tour as beyond expectations She said women display a keen desire for acquiring knowledge. She referred to the camp already opened in Bombay. She denounced the Parda system which made her task very difficult in Northern India.

She was followed by Miss Safia and Mr. Arora, President thanked her and Miss Safia for coming over and giving a learned discourse.

4 KASHMIR SOLDIERS TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED

Sequel To Firing On Muslim Jatha.

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

Enquiries made by Capt. Clarke into the facts of the clash which occurred between a Muslim 'Jatha' and Kashmir State forces on October 26 have resulted in a court martial being ordered against four soldiers of the Kashmir State forces.—A. P.

SIKHS FOR GURUVAYUR.

GURUVAYUR, Nov. 7.

In connection with the temple entry satyagraha campaign organised by the Kerala Congress Committee it is stated that arrangements are being made to bring a contingent of Sikh satyagrahis from Bombay. Volunteers offer satyagraha during all hours of service in temple and meetings are held every evening.—A.P

FREE THOSE CAGED BIRDS FROM BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

Kamaladevi's Exhortation To "Selfish Men."

CAWNPORE, Nov. 7.

Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya has issued the following statement to the Press.

Women are very angious to come out and share the responsibilities of men, but men, being by nature more selfish, are keeping them as caged birds behind closed doors, thereby making India the laughing stock of all the world. Women are extremely anxious to acquire and put it to practical use.

their training with head
Camps have been opened for
quarters.

The necessity for this is more in peace time than during war period. The want of trained instructors is a great obstable, but soon with an organised and determined enterprise it will be overcome. Parda is undoubtedly biggest the obstacle; but if the men are really honest and sincere in winning freedom the women will discard it and fight shoulder to shoulder with men. Otherwise the country is doomed for ever.—A. P.

EGYPT AND MUSLIM CONGRESS AT JERUSALEM.

Grand Mufti's Statement Allays Fears

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Cairo.—Egyptian apprehensions about her participation in the Muslim Congress at Jerusalem have been allayed by a letter from Grand Mufti, Palestine, to the Premier reiterating that the reinstatement of ex-Caliph Abdul Mejid will not be discussed and also that proposed Moslem University at Jerusalem will no no way compete with "El Azhar" University.

It is now expected that Sidki Pasha will shortly issue a statement approving Egyptian participation.—Rueter.

AFGHAN HEIR-APPARENT WEDS

PESHAWAR, Nov. 8.

The marriage was celebrated at Kabul yesterday of His Royal Highness Prince Mdhomed Zahir Khan, heir-apparent to the throne of Afghanistan with the daughter of his maternal uncle Sardar Ahmad Shah Khan.

Allah Nawaz Khan, King Nadir Shah's adjutant General, was given hearty send-off by the Afghan Trade Agent at Peshawar and the local Afghan residents on his departure to-day for Kabul.—A. P.

India's Tri-Colour Flies In Trafalgar Square.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Nearly four hundred people gathered round the Indian National Flag hoisted on the plinth of the Trafalgar Square this afternoon to hear Mr. Reginald Reynolds, Mr. Reginald Stamp, Pandit Govind Malaviya and Mr. Devidas Gandhi on India's fight for independence.

Pandit Govind Malaviya and Mr. Devidas Gandhi were frequently cheered as they explained at length the significance of the last movement with special reference to the part played by women and vanarsenas. When Pandit Malaviya said: "I wish your countrymen and women in India were as good and nice as you are in this country. Then there would not have been so much difficulty," a section of the audience asked: "Shall we get employment there?"

When Mr. Stamp asked the audience whether they wanted India to be free or dominated by Britain the audience replied "as free as other dominions."

Explosive Atmosphere In Japan Created By False Report Of Murder Of Consul.

LEAGUE THREATENS PUNITIVE ACTION

Body Of Soviet Officer Found Amongst Chinese Dead

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Tokio.—The country has been startled and alarmed by a newspaper report that the Japanese Consul at Tsitsihar and two members of his staff have been murdered by Machangshan's troops.

Tokio.—The explosive situation created by the report of murder of Consul at Tsitsihar has been calmed by the receipt of a message from Consul himself stating that all members of the Consulate are safe, though a number of Koreans have been murdered near the Consulate.

Reports to the effect that League of Nations is likely to adopt punitive action if Japan continues her recalcitrant attitude are keenly resented in Tokio engendering strong feelings against the League Secretariat for its apparently taking voluminous Chinese reports at their face value. Bitterness is illustrated by comment on the report that the Consul has been murdered at Tsitsihar: "If Yoshizawa were Sze he would have filed protest without awaiting confirmation and the League would have believed him."

(Tsitsihar is a town in Manchuria with a population of 30,000.)

(Earlier news on page 7.)

Congress Cabinet Discuss Mahatma's Cable

GANDHIJI ADVISED TO RETURN EARLY

Long Continental Tour Inadvisable

GOVERNMENT'S TERRORIST POLICY CONDEMNED.

The Congress Working Committee sat for six hours on Sunday both in the morning and in the afternoon at Shri Ram Mansion, Sandhurst Road, and fully discussed the political situation in the country. Chittagong and Hijli incidents developing into the serious situation in Bengal came in for a very anxious consideration. The Committee were all the time waiting for somebody or some instructions coming from Bengal but owing to the turn of events there nobody could come to attend the meeting and acquaint the Committee with the exact gravity of the situation. There was unanimous opinion in the Committee that the happenings in Bengal were an emphatic negation of truce and an unmistakable indication that the Government had taken the initiative of breaking the truce.

A PIECE OF INHUMANITY.

The report of the official Inquiry Committee into the Hijli Detention Camp tragedy was considered by the Committee and even in the light of the disclosures made therein the Committee came to the conclusion that the allegations made against the Government officials were substantially correct. Great indignation was expressed by certain members who regarded the tragedy as a piece of inhumanity.

VIOLENT OUTRAGES CONDEMNED.

The Committee noted with regret the violent attempts made on the lives of Messrs. Durno and Villiers. More definite steps could not be suggested in the absence of first hand inforformation from Bengal.

The Committee passed the following resolution:

The Working Committee having now considered the report of the Official Inquiry Committee into the Hijli Detention Camp tragedy find that the charges made against the Government of Bengal and the officials of the Camp have been in the main substantiated; that the administration of the camp was incompetent and careless of precious human lives, and the responsibility for the tragedy must largely rest with the high officials whose gross mismanagement was responsible for the camp staff acting in a spirit of vindictiveness; that the Government of Bengal showed callous disregard of the truth and deliberately published communiques which have been shown to be false. The Committee trust that those who have been found guilty will be adequately dealt with and full compensation will be given to the sufferers.

TERRORIST POLICY.

The Committee are of opinion that the Hijli and Chittagong occurrances have demonstrated the incompetence and inhumanity of Government officials. Instead of rooting out the causes of discontent and releasing the detenus and following a policy in consonance with the Delhi truce and with the attempts being made to bring about peace between India and England, the Government have pursued a terrorist policy in Bengal and have now added a new ordinance to their armoury of repression which gives free scope to the police to arrest and detain without trial anyone they choose. The Committee realise that these powers of arrest are being grossly abused and no one in Bengal is free from their application.

The Committee realise that these occurrences have deeply moved the people of India, and particularly of Bengal and have given them great provocation. But the Committee wish to warn all concerned not to be led away from the path of non-violence in spite of any provocation that might be offered. The Committee greatly regret and condemn the recent violent attempts made on the lives of Messrs. Durno and Villiers and wish to emphasise that public violence on the part of the people can only hinder the nation in its march to freedom.

KEEP READY FOR UNITED ACTION.

The Committee fully appreciate the gravity of the situation in Bengal and earnestly appeal that the people of that province and of India will not allow themselves to be deflected from the right path but will organise themselves and will keep ready for united and effective action.

CABLE FROM GANDHIJI.

In the morning the Committee sat for four hours till 12 noon. Most of the time was occupied by the discussion of Gandhiji's programme of tour. Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, General Secretary, was present at the meeting in addition to the members who attended on the first day. The Committee considered the cable which the President had received from Mahatma Gandhi and for which the special meeting was called. The cable did not indicate any hope of anything tangible, coming out of the R. T. C. deliberations. However Mahatmaji felt that he must not leave the Conference in a huff. It must not be said that he lacked patience. A delay of a fortnight after all the time that was spent on the Conference was not going to make much difference.

GETTING R. T. C. ON RIGHT TRACK.

He was, therefore, prepared to go to the end of the Conference all the time trying his level best to get it on the right track.

Gandhiji had particularly referred in his cable to the incidents at Hijli and Chittagong and expressed his helplessness in the matter since he was removed by such a distance from the scene of action. He had outlined his short programme of the Continental tour and asked the opinion of the Working Committee whether in view of the recent happenings in India he could really undertake such a programme.

LEAVE IT TO MAHATMA.

The Committee after carefully considering Mahatmaji's cable came very nearly to the same decision to which Gandhiji himself seems to have come. The Committee agrees with Gandhiji that in view of the attitude taken most of the delegates at the R. T. C. Gandhiji's further participation in the deliberations is not really necessary. The Committee, however, left the final decision to Gandhiji since he is on the spot and in a better position to judge the situation himself.

GANDHIJI TO TOUR CONTINENT FOR FORTNIGHT.

As regards his programme of Continental tour the Committee has recorded its opinion that a long tour in these circumstances is inadvisable. Mahatmaji person

(Continued on page 7.)

JAWAHARLAL AND M. N. ROY.

Pandit Prepared To Help Him In His Defence.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left Bombay for Allahabad on Sunday night by the Calcutta Mail. He was seen off at the Victoria Terminus by many of his friends and admirers.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" who saw him at the station only a couple of minutes before the train steamed off had a brief talk with him about the defence of Mr. M. N. Roy. Pandit Jawaharlal had a ready answer to the question whether he was interested in Mr Roy's defence. "Yes, of course, I am a member of the Roy Defence Committee. I do not personally believe in such defences," added the Pandit.

FOLLOWED ROY'S CAREER WITH INTEREST.

In the past, continued Pandit Jawaharlal, Mr. Roy had often criticised him very strongly but that did not make any difference. He met Mr. Roy in Moscow four years ago and since then he had followed with great interest his career. Whether one agreed with him or not, one had to recognize his great ability and his great sacrifice for Indian freedom. Pandit Jawaharlal significantly remarked that he admired Mr. Roy for this and that was why he consented to be associated with the Defence Committee. He hoped that Mr. Roy would get all sympathy and help which he so richly deserved.

SHABBY TREATMENT IN JAIL.

Talking about Mr. Roy's jail life Pandit Jawaharlal observed that the treatment he had been receiving in the jail was very bad. He had been deprived of interviews, newspapers and the like. For a man of Mr. Roy's type, it was easy enough to do with physical discomforts but this mental starvation was far worse. It was shameful that Government should treat a great opponent in this way and treat him for offences which occurred many years ago.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHAUPATTY

TO PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATMENT OF M. N. ROY.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at Chaupatty under the auspices of the Roy Defence Committee and the Naujawan Bharat Sabha to protest against the treatment of Roy. Sjt. Purshottam Tricumdas, the President of the Committee, will preside, among the speakers will be Miss Maniben Kara, Sardar Jamiat Singh, N. M. Puthli, Mahomed Ebrahim Chares Mascarenas and others.

AIR MAIL SERVICE.

No Passengers—Freight Between Delhi And Karachi.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

A communique says: Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs that as a result of the recently announced arrangement with the Delhi Flying Club, there will be no break in the Air Mail Service between Delhi and Karachi, when the present chartered Air Service ceases to function on 29th December. The Air Mail correspondence can, therefore, continue to be posted as usual by the public. As the Club will carry mails, only passengers and freight will not be booked through the agency of Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department either between Karachi and Delhi or over Imperial Airways Service between Karachi and Croydon. The new service will not convey air parcels between Delhi and Karachi but air parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland will continue to be accepted by posts offices for transmission by air from Karachi only.—A. P.

ALARM AT RE-DISTRIBUTION OF PUNJAB

Mahasabha Session

APPEALS COMMUNITY TO GRANT RIGHTS TO "UNTOUCHABLES"

NEW DELHI, Nov 8.

The adjourned meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha has passed a resolution expressing alarm at the proposal for re-distributing Punjab according to Corbett Scheme which is without any underlying principle and has been framed only to increase the Muslim percentage in the Punjab and strongly expressing the opinion that no scheme of re-distribution of the Punjab will be accepted which is unacceptable to the Hindus and Sikhs of the Province.

The Committee has asked for an enquiry into the question of re-distribution of the province of Bengal on a linguistic basis as was done in the case of Orissa.

"SCURRILOUS MUSLIM PROPAGANDA".

As regards Kashmir the Committee has condemned the "scurrilous Muslim propaganda" and warned the Muslims of the existence of the Muslim ruled States with predominantly Hindu population who have been putting up with extreme disabilities. The Committee has assured the Maharaja of Kashmir and his Hindu subjects of the sympathy of the entire Hindu community in the country and has appealed to the Maharaja to protect the helpless Hindu minority against Muslim aggression.

GRANT RIGHTS TO "UNTOUCHABLES."

By another resolution the Committee has resolved to take steps to enquire into grievances of Hindu population in Hyderabad, Bhopal and Junagarh. The Committee finally appeals to the Hindus in Nasik and Malabar to relax their rigour in caste matters and grant the religious rights claimed by the so-called untouchables.—A. P.

NO PARTITION OF PUNJAB

Sikh Delegates Message To Premier

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Sikh delegates to the Round Table Conference have sent a message to the Premier drawing his attention to the depth of Sikh feeling with regard to their safeguards and affirming their opposition to statutory provisions in the Punjab for communal majority as they are an infringment of democratic principle.

The Sikh delegates add they wish to preserve the right of electors to eject Government which proves to be unjust or incompetent in the same manner as was done only a few days ago in this country. They also desire that equal treatment should be given to the Sikhs in the Punjab as has been given to the Muslim minorities in other provinces. The Sikh delegates strongly oppose the Corbett Scheme for the partition of Punjab.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

NOTICE.

Tuesday being Hindu New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Wednesday.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

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A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—An ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT for the Omce of the undersigned. The pay of the post will be from Kories 150 to 200 p.m., according to qualifications. The post is good for at least two years with possibilities of extension. Those candidates only who have an experience of accounting should apply with testimonials before the 15th November, 1931. Kutchi candidates will be given preference, other qualifications being equal. (2). A security deposit in cash of Kories 500 or a personal security of a respectable local official or a land holder will have to be furnished by the selected candidate. (Sd.) S. K. GURTU, M.A., M.Inst. C.E., etc., Chief Engineer, Kutch.
A 3889

WANTED—An INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST, thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of heavy Chemicals, such as commercial Acids—Sulphuric; Hydroculoric; Nitric and Phosphoric,—alums, metallic sulphates; etc. Salaries according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PROPRIETOR of the BARODA CHEMICAL WORKS, Goyagate, Baroda.
A R6174

WANTED for Indian State Hospital, reliable qualified DOCTOR, with previous experience. Apply with credentials to Box No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3885

WANTED—An English knowing retired MILITARY OFFICER for the post of Commandant, Idar Sir Pratap Infantry, on Rs. 250-25-500 p.m. Applications to reach the undersigned by the end of November, 1931. J. N. BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Idar State.
A 3884

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WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Bharoach, Poona and Khandesh for a Progressive Life Office with very strong National Directorate and liberal conditions. Good salary and commission for guaranteed business. For particulars, apply CHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Bombay Post, Seven.
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M W5

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P R6169

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R 6171

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L R6158

LAW STUDENTS—Penal Code—Analysis As. 12. Six at As. 8. Cunningham Evidence Act Rs. 5/-. Catechism Rs. 3/- almost new Leelavathi, Hospet, (Madras Pcy.)
L R6168

SWADESHI DIRECTORY—At the suggestion of the Congress, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have undertaken to compile an ALL INDIA SWADESHI DIRECTORY OF SWADESHI MANUFACTURES IN INDIA. All manufacturers of Swadeshi articles in this Province (excluding Sind) are requested to apply for Swadeshi Directory forms to the undersigned and to return the same duly filled in by them at an early date. In order that the Directory may be a comprehensive one, the co-operation of all Swadeshi Manufacturers is invited. J. K. MEHTA (for Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind), Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 31, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
T 3859

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AMERICAN and BROACH COTTON! To-day's exact closing of Bureau Report with Broach Cotton Fluctuations for Rupees Ten! "Special Sunrise Weekly", containing this full week's daily on special cotton figure with daily Teji Mandi and full week's Broach cotton opening and closing rates for Rupees Five only. Buyers will get one weekly certainty free. "Sunrise Office", 107, Esplanade Road, opposite University Tower.
P R 6177

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FOR SALE—One S. H. COTTON BALING PRESS and 44 GINS FACTORY, write for particulars to Box No. 1238, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R6175

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T R 6172

Personal.

LEFT GRAND HOTEL.

MAHMOUD BEY, the well-known Egyptian Spiritualist, has removed himself from Grand Hotel and will carry on his business and his consultation in Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, opposite New Custom House. His charges will be the same Rs. 5 for his wonderful reading and spiritual answers for three questions.
Tel. No. 23350.
R6155

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WANTED—A FINANCIER to invest a Lakh of Rupees in a running Inland Shipping concern in Bengal. Will get double the amount in ten years by equal monthly instalments. Apply Box No. 1236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
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M R 5805 A

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Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. SHANTARAM BHAURAM RAOTE, PRABHAKAR BHAURAM RAOTE, ANANDRAO BHAURAM RAOTE, KHANDERAO BHAURAM RAOTE, NILKANT BHAURAM RAOTE SADANAND RAMKRISHNA RAOTE NARAYAN RAMKRISHNA RAOTE and the said Shantaram Bhauram Raote as Administrator of the estate of Parshram Bhauram Raot and guardian of the person and property of his minor son Satyawan Parshram Raote have contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. Prabhakar Bhauram Raote Anandrao Bhauram Raote and Khanderao Bhauram Raote the property described in the Schedule "A" hereunder written, to our client Mr. Prabhakar Bhauram Raote the property described in the Schedule "B" hereunder written and to our client Mr. Shantaram Bhauram Raote the propperty described in the Schedule 'C' hereunder written.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title; interest; property; claim or demand whatsoever in, to or upon or in respect of any or all of the said properties or any part or parts thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest; trust; charge; lease; lien; equitable-mortgage; mortgage; sale; maintenance; easement; or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 41A, Bruce Street, Fort Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE "A" ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Girgaum Road in the Island and Registradon Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 320 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 267, New No. 1860, Old Survey No. 574 and New Survey No. 1/7901 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 1399 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collecor of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 350 Street No. 83 at 87 along with the adjoining property of the Vendors and bounded on or towards the North by the property of the Vendors; on or towards the East by Bhatwady 1st Lane, on or towards the South by Argaum Road and on or towards the West by 2nd Bhatwady Lane.

SCHEDULE "B" ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Girgaum Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 151 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 267, New No. A/1860, Old Survey No. 574 and New Survey No. 2/7091 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 1399 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 350 Street No. 83 at 87 along with the adjoining property of the Vendors and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Gangabai Nageshkar, on or towards the East by the 1st Bhatwady Lane, on or towards the South by the property of the Vendors and on or towards the West by 2nd Bhatwady Lane.

SCHEDULE "C" ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 277 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 510, New No. 2497 and New Survey No. 7884 and Cadastral Survey No. 1431 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 322 Street No. 38 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Vinayak Vasudeo Save and Others, on or towards the East by Benham Hall Lane, on or towards the South partly by the property of Kalyandas and partly by the property of some of the Vendors and on or towards the West by 1st Bhatwady Lane.

Dated this 6th day of Nov., 1931.
SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3883

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RANCHHORDAS NARSI of Vile-Parle has agreed to sell to my client, free from all incumbrances and claims, the piece of land situate at Vile-Parle, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring 1215 square yards bearing Final Plot Number 81 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, together with all the bungalows, edifices and structures, privies, outhouses and compound walls standing thereon.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or the structures thereon by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange; charity; gift; inheritance; lease; lien; maintenance; mortgage, purchase, possession; partnership; share; trust; co-partnership; wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned Attorney for the Purchaser, at his office in "Vasant Niwas," Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri this 6th day of November, 1931.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court.
3890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain debts due to Mr. BHASKAR HARI LELE, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at the time of his death at Jivanji Maharaja's Chawl, Cow Lane Mugbhat, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Deceased
BALKRISHNA HARI LELE, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, a brother of the abovenamed deceased residing at Jivanji Maharaja's Chawl, Cow Lane, Mugbhat without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-seventh day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and thirtyone and in the Twenty-second Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY, for Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,

The 27th day of October, 1931.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & POPATLAL, Petitioners' Attorneys.
3891

Public Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 326 of 1930.

In re: MANGALDAS VITHALDAS SHAH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadiseth Agiary Lane, formerly a dealer in Watches & Clocks at Abdulrehman Street, under the name of Mangaldas Mansukhlal and Company until October, 1929, and thereafter doing the same business at the same place under the name of Mangaldas & Co., (now under attachment) and now Unemployed: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 16th February, 1932 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI, Insolvency Registrar.
3893

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Government Bungalow, behind Crawford Market, nearest to Sitaram Building, opposite "School of Art" of dining, drawing and bed room furniture, tilting suit gramophone, harmonium, Singer machine, safe, drawing room cabinet, glassware, etc.
VORA & CO.,

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, BLACKWOOD CARVED CHIFFONIER, CHESTERFIELD, AND DRAWING ROOM SUITES, ALMYRAHS, PERSIAN CARPETS, SCREENS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, valuable household furniture such as Oval dining table, chairs, mirror back, sideboards, Khaki lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, writing tables, wooden and iron bedsteads, blackwood carved Chiffonier, mirror and panel door almyrahs, book cases, oval marble top tables, dressing tables, Chub boxes, iron safe on stand, meat safes, screens, marble top washhand tables, dumbwaiters, ice boxes, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, Persian carpets, writing cases and desks, copper boiler, etc., etc.

The property of a European gentleman.

The above is on view.
BENNETT & CO.,

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, comprising 6 chawls and 3 buildings with land about 4,981 square yards at Dady Suntoke Lane (Boriki Chawl Lane) near Chira Bazaar, Girgaum. Sale on Tuesday the 17th November, 1931 at 4-30 p.m. at the promises of the property; by order of Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji & Devidas attorneys for Mr. Valabhdas Carsondas Natha, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodawalla:—

All that land (portion of which being a passage leading to Old Sonapur Road being Fazandari and the rest being pension and tax) with the chawls or dwelling houses situate on the Breach Candy Road otherwise called Chandanwady near Chira Bazaar admeasuring about 4,981 square yards bearing Collector's of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 127 and 127, New No. 1028, Old Survey No. 74 and 73 and New Survey No 1/8170 and Cadastral Survey No 605 of Bhuleshwar Division, Municipal C Ward No. 3378 to 82 3376 (3) (2) etc. and Street Nos. 9-11-12-13-8-7B, etc.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the abovementioned attorneys for the mortgagee, Bell Lane, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
They are on the loose Again!
BERT WHEELER, ROBT. WOOLSEY
The head wags of 'Cuckoos" in
"CRACKED NUTS"
A Radio All-Talking Comedy.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Drama of a Woman's Honour
"INSIDE THE LINES"
featuring
BETTY COMPSON, RALPH FORBES
Hated—As a Spy
Loved—As a Woman.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
ALL-COLOUR OPERETTA
'SONG OF THE WEST'
featuring
JOHN BOLES, VIVIENNE SEGAL
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing Spectacle.

DIWALI! DIWALI! DIWALI!
Have you been to
B. I. F.
AMUSEMENT PARK?
5000 People have already visited and have been immensely pleased.
COME SEE AND ENJOY!
LOCATION:—Opp. Central Station, Bellasis Road.

AT PUBLIC REQUEST
CONTINUED 4TH WEEK
DIWALI—ENTERTAINMENT
Don't MISS THIS Opportunity.
To See TO-DAY or This WEEK
MADAN'S SUPER TALKIE.
EXCELLENT SONGS & DANCES
"SHIRIN-FARHAD"
(Recording on R. C. A.)
With KAJJAN & NISSAR
With a Talkie-Comedy
MUMBAINEE-SHETANI
With MOHAN & SHARIFA
Shows: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P. M.
Matinees on Sat.; Sun.; Mon.; Tues. & Fridays at 3 P.M.
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(Sandhurst Road.)

N. Y. K. LINE.
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
c Tango Maru	6893	31 Oct.	14 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	11000	-	@17 Nov.
*Genoa ,,	6785	12 Nov.	27 Nov.
*Tokushima Maru	5976	19 ,,	2 Dec.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@30 Nov.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 13Dec.
Iyo ,, Hakusan Maru	5962 / 10500	1 Dec.	14 Dec. @28 Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru	10000	12 Nov.	29 Nov.
Kashima Maru	10000	26 ,,	13 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	16200	24 Nov.	1 Dec.
Asama Maru	22000	9 Dec.	15 ,,

Subject to alteration without notice.

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For freights and other particulars apply to:—
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Ballard Estate, Bombay.

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ATTACHMENTS WITHOUT NOTICE

Mamlatdar's Admission In Bardoli Inquiry.

A Diary That Was Not Produced

BARDOLI, Nov. 5.
(From Our Correspondent).

Before the proceedings for the day were resumed the Mamlatdar entreated to be questioned in Gujarati and Diwan Bahadur spoke some words in his support. But on Mr. Bhulabhai promising to speak in as simple English as possible the examination was resumed from the point it was left yesterday.

The Mamlatdars had put forward three reasons for seeking police protection. The instance on the attack of the Mamlatdar of Jalalpore was "sub-judice" and therefore could not be cited as an instance of the unruly conduct of the people in Bardoli villages. Again the witness admitted that he was ignorant of the true state of affairs. The assault on the Patel of Akoti was made by merely a group of children. Thirdly the witness could not cite the name of any village where Vethias were abused.

A PROTEST.

Then a question was put to the witness which necessitated the production of his diary and his daiyl reports. Mr. Desai argued that as it was a case between the Congress and the Government, it was perfectly within the provisions of the Evidence Act that all relevant documents, however confidential, must be placed at the disposal of the cross-examining counsel. Mr. Gordon ruled that it could not be produced. Mr. Desai with a mild protest that he would have to revise his opinion, proceeded with the cross-examination and said that this refusal would prolong the examination. Then the witness was asked to state definitely when he visited Timberva. He could give no definite reply. Mr. Desai pointed out to him "On or about won't do." Mr Desai's contention was that the witness visited the raided villages without police escort even up to the 17th of July and that could be proved beyond doubt if the diary was produced. After lengthy discussion the Court decided that the witness should bring it after recess.

The witness then said that the fine notices were made ready and sent to be delivered to the defaming khatedars in Rayam, on the 16th July. But he had no documentary evidence to show that they were actually delivered on the smae day.

VIOLATION OF LAW.

Again the law required that there should be ten days' notice before attachments can be made. But the Mamlatdar admitted that he went beyond the provisions of the law to expedite revenue collections. For that he struck out "ten days" from the notices. He admitted that he realised that unless he struck out "ten days" he could not take the steps he was intending to take the next day. Then he immediately said that he did not realise. He said that he did not think it proper to give them any time. Moti Falod fared still worse. It was raided and attachments were made without getting even twenty-four minutes' notice. This was admitted by the witness.

THE "SQUEEZE."

The witness further admitted that fine notices were issued before demand notice. This, though contrary to Land Revenue Code, was justifiable because the witness knew that the Khatedars were contumacious. He even ventured to say that it was too late to give them any time because the revenue year was coming to a close and he had to "squeeze" out from them as much he could. Mr. Gordon objected to the use of the word "squeeze" on the ground that such sort of witness could not understand the subtlety of the word "squeeze" and he asked the witness the meaning of "squeeze" (loud laughter). The witness then said that he did not intend to "squeeze". The Court then asked him to explain what he meant by "did not intend to squeeze." The witness replied that he hoped that their better sense would prevail and they would pay the revenue to save one-fourth fine or as the Government Pleader argued fee for writing notices. However the witness gave them no information whatsoever that attachment would follow the very next morning. He further admitted that before he reached Rayam he had no written record to show that the notices were served.

POLICE ESCORT.

How the police escort was requisitioned was the next question. The witness said that he orally informed Khan Bahadur Ismail Desai that he should furnish him with a party of police and if possible he himself should give him company. He did not make a written request because he had the Collector's permission in the previous year and also in June last to employ the police if need be. But that was also oral. The Collector, according to the witness, was at that time either at Bardoli or Surat. But at any rate it was the end of June when coercive measures were talked of. The witness said that he had gone over to Surat to study the revenue conditions. There he talked to the Collector about the incident at Jalalpore and about the general atmosphere of the Taluq. It was then that he had the permission to employ officers as well as sepoys when he went to make attachments.

The witness admitted that the facts, supplied by him regarding the attachments in Rayam and on which the defence case of the Government side was based, came into conflicts with the entries in the receipts alleged to have been made in his presence. Thrice the witness said that some of the facts stated by him in his examination in chief and in the Government's reply were not true.

Again the right of using Government records for contradicting the statements of the Government servants was questioned by the pleader of the Crown and in a lengthy discussion that followed Mr. Desai argued that it was perfectly within the provisions of the law. However Mr. Desai said he would, defer the full argument of the point till to-morrow and the Court accepted his offer.

The Court then rose for lunch.

When the Court met after lunch Mr. Gonrdon asked the Mamlatdar whether he had brought his diary. The latter said he had not.

TRUE OR FALSE?

Mr. Desai then began his cross-examination. Bai Kunver was alleged to have paid after Mamlatdar left the village but her receipt topped the list. At this stage Mr. Desai put a certain question which the witness could not catch. Thereupon Mr. Desai translated for him in vernacular. The pleader for the Crown grasped this opportunity for having questions put to the witness in vernacular. After fully analysing the receipts Mr. Desai asked the witness whether the facts supplied by him to the Government were false or not. Mr. Gordon, at contention of the pleader for the Crown was going to disallow it. Mr. Desai in a very dignified manner said that even at the risk of being called impudent he would put the question. He had put the same question before as high an authority on law as Lord Haldane.

Mr Desai then began to analyse the other portion of the defence case and contended that the present statements of the witness conflicted with the corresponding statements of his in the examination-in-chief.

Then it was revealed in evidence that the articles exempted from attachment according to the Land Revenue Code were attached and literally speaking nothing was left except the earthen vessels.

The witness then made a further confession that on payment of only Rs. 25 out of Rs. 125 he released attached property as he said according to the Collector's instructions.

Before the proceedings for the day terminated the Mamlatdar admitted that the prohibitory orders which wer peassed last year prevented the cultivators from picking their cotton and to this can be attributed the heavy loss which the cultivators sustained during and after Hijrat.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS
Nov 7.

Karagola, Fishley, Durban
Varsova, Rowe. Busrah
Vita. Betaugh, Karachi
Belnor, Syverton, Liverpool
Narkunda, Cadiz, Sydney

DEPARTURES
Nov. 8.

Elysia, Henderson. Okha
City of Carlisle. Mordue, Calcutta.
Senin Maru, Hamada, Calcutta
Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon
Ranee, Palmor. Rangoon
Sultania, Ternell, Karachi

LOADING
Nov. 7

Steamer Fager for Bangkok
Steamer Saka Maru for Calcutta
Steamer Chindwara for Karachi
Steamer Karagola for Durban

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT

S S Karagola: The B I S N Company's mail steamer Karagola, arrvied in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers

S S Varsova: The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers

S S Vita. The B I S N Company's steamer Vita. arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers

S S Elysia: The G T Company's steamer Elysia, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Okha, with a general cargo

S S City of Carlisle: The F F Campbell Company's steamer City of Carlisle, sailed yestrrday feom Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Shwedagon. The I B P Company's steamer Shwedagon, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Ranee: The T M Company's steamer Ranee. sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Senin Maru: The G T Company's steamer Senin Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Sultania: The Scindia S N Company's steamer Sultania, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with ballast.

IMPORTS
Bombay, Nov 7.

S S Gharinda, Agents M M & Co from Calcutta: 4500 tons coal; 1309 bags rice; 709 drums paint; 1190 drums linseed oil; 335 bales gunnies; 100 bales h cloth; 30 bales jute twine; 140 nos empty drums; 22 cases soap; 200 cases brandy; 56 cases medicine; 2022 pieces pipe fittings; 100 bags salt; 6706 bags tea.

S S Mirzapore, Agents M M & Co. from Kobe: 20 cases mats; 27 cases cotton jeans; 13 cases art silk and cotton piecegoods.

From Yokkaichi: 67 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka: 10 cases rubber shoes; 335 cases porcelainware; 40 cases cotton yarn; 220 cases cotton shirtings; 49 cases cotton piecegoods; 175 cases glassware; 15 cases cotton drill; 50 bales hemp.

From Shanghai: 1615 bundles tea; 65 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong: 200 bags gram beans; 260 cases cotton hosiery; 80 cases fire crackers.

Frorm Singapore: 65 cases pine apples; 240 cases gum benzamin; 1486 cases rattans; 1500 cases sago flour; 8640 pieces planks; 860 bags betelnuts; 1276 bags pearl tapioca; 50 bags damarbatu; 27 bags nut meg; 20 bags gum capel.

From Colombo: 692 billots bristle fibres; 371 chests tea; 23 bales gunnies; 30 bales wool; 346 casks tallow; 56 bales mattress; 25 cases drippings; 65 cases cud fruits.

EXPORTS
Bombay, Nov. 7.

S S Ranpura for London: 3 bales animal skin A Azizulla; 12 bales animal skin J Trading Co; 210 drums magnesium chloride Pioneer Magnesia Works.

For Marseilles: 2408 bags linseed 679 bags castor seed Ralli Bros; 130 bags mustard seed 35 bags psyllium seed M Bhuta and Co.

For Beyrouth: 20 bales cotton yarn 60 bags groundnut seed A El. Ezil.

For Jaffa: 20 bales cotton yarn A El. Ezil;

For Tripoli: 25 bales cotton yarn A El. Ezil.

For Port Said: 40 bales cotton yarn A El. Ezil.

S S Mundra for Dunkirk: 565 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 55 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 2432 bags linseed Strauss and Co; 80 bales wool Shamjimal.

For London: 3305 bags groundnut oil cake Steel Bros.

S S Elysia raw Barcelona: 50 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co.

For Liverpool: 5 bales wool raw Cox and Kings Ltd; 50 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora; 25 bales cotton thread waste M Mafatlal and Co.

For Manchester: 25 bales cotton fly A L Zaveri; 25 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora.

S S California for Glasgow:—2037 bags groundnut cakes Ralli Bros; 528 bags joowari Ralli Bros; 1350 bags groundnut cakes Steel Bros.

For Liverpool: 2015 bags grocndnut cakes Steel Bros.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—4350 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 4150 bags groundnut oil cakes 1400 bags linseed H V Oomerbhoy; 70 bags kaig grain S M Rajgor & Co; 8 cases casings Ad. Meyer; 521 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Bremen: 5000 bags joowari T S Thadani and Sons; 1584 bags joowari Rali Bros.

S S Baron Newlands for Hamburg: 1350 bags linseed oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 1068 bags joowari S M Rajgor and Co.

For Antwerp: 1450 bags ground nut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 50 bales hemp M Nissim.

S S Toronto for Rotterdam: 2 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd; 1068 bags joowari S M Rajgor and Co; 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Silverelm for Philadelphia: 142 bales wool Shamjimal.

For Marseilles: 640 bags ground nuts 700 bags castorseed K Devchand and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe: 233 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai: 250 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 1200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Tango Maru for Shanghai: 400 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka: 500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 800 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Kobe: 459 bales cotton raw 262 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 133 bales cotton raw M Malain and Co; 2000 gales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama: 36 cases sandal wood oil M B Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe: 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

WHO ARE THE NATIONALIST MUSLIMS?

Some Truth For British Public.

Mr. Mahmudullah, Secrtary Muslim Nationalist U. P., now in London issued the following statement for the benefit of the British public:—

They are the Muslim statesmen, who led the Muslim masses in the Great Khilafat Campaign of 1920 and onwards, and who again marshalled the forces of Islam during the Civil Disobedience movement which terminated in the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement. The Muslims of India contributed to the movement more than their 25 per cent. of the share of the population of India. 12,000 to 14,000 Muslims courted imprisonment; 500 to 550 sacrificed their lives. It is these tried and elderly politicians who are at the helm of the Nationalist Party. It is they who are to-day piloting the destinies of the Muslims of India.

WHAT IS THE MUSLIM NATIONALIST PARTY?

The Muslim Nationalist Party is an All-India representatives body comprising every section of the Muslims of India—Maharajas, Landowners, Politicians, Journalists, Doctors, Business Men, Mujtahids, Ulemas, (interpreters of Islamic Scriptures) Peasants and Workers. It is the only progressive and representative body of the Muslims of India which holds a key to the Communal Settlement. It has already affected a compromise with the Indian National Congress and it could today negotiate a Communal Settlement at the Round Table Conference.

WHOM DO THEY REPRESENT?

The Nationalist Party represents the Muslim intelligentia as well as the Muslim masses. Its branches have sprung up spontaneously, in Towns, Villages, Industrial Centres and Universities. It has 7 great Provincial Centres and 71 head district branches. It has held over 3,000 meetings during the year. It has a gigantic army of over 100,000 volunteers. It commands the entire support of one of the important sects of Islam, the Shia community, and possesses the full confidence of the majority of the Sunnie sect. Above all it has an unparalleled co-operation of the fighting Muslim races in India—the stalwart Pathan, the frontier Khan and the cultured but powerful religious heads of Islamic India.

WHAT IS THEIR IDEAL?

In our internal politics we stand for Hindu-Muslim unity. We stand for such protection which every independent constitution confers upon its minorities.

We do not stand for those communal safeguards which would be a negation of a free constitution. We do not stand for the division of India into "Hindu India" and "Muslim India." We do not stand for an isolated political existance in the Federated India.

We believe that Communalism is the deadliest germ in the body politic of India. We do not believe in the "Higher aspects of Communalism." Finally we stand by the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement and we emphatically repudiate the baseless allegations of being anti-Government of India. Above all we do not wish to assist in the birth of a nation in any bargaining spirit.

TRUTH ABOUT CONFERENCE.

The Indian delegates to the Conference have not been elected by the Nation. They have been selected at the recommendation of the Viceroy of India. In a word, the delegates the chosen of the delegates are the chosen of present the people of India. Therefore if the Conference fails in establishing peace and goodwill between Great Britain and India on account of the Government nominees, the responsibility will certainly not rest upon the people of India.

AN APPEAL TO BRITISH NATION.

India claims for her sons the same liberty which all Englishman enjoys in England.

She claims the right to levy her own taxes; administer her own laws; supervise her own finances; control her own amy; build her own navy and appoint her own Ambassadors. In short India claims her rightful place among the nations of the world.

A contented India would be an invaluable asset to industrial Britain. Let England approach India upon the hypothesis of free partnership and not upon the hypothesis of mistrust. The "mercantile genius" of Britain should aim pre-eminently at restoring faith and confidence in the people of India.

India is magnanimous enough to "forgive" and forget" the unhappy episodes of the British administration, and grateful enough to remember its blessings.

The success of the Indian Conference would add to the nation of the world a free partner ready to share the sorrows and the fortunes of the civilized world. Therefore, it behoves His Majesty's representatives at the conference not to take shelter behind their own nominees, but to address themselves frankly to the representatives of the nation.

I trust the British statesmen would appreciate that Mr. Gandhi's request to invite the President of the Nationalist Muslim Party is due to the realisation of the fact that it would be a political blunder of the first magnitude to ignor the leader of a party who commands an undeniable support of the fighting Muslim races. It would be a calamity if Great Britain were to lose the opportunity offered by Mr. Gandhi to win the friendship of the Nationalist Muslim Party.

Finally, I would like to lay stress on a point which has been greatly exaggerated. Much has been said about the division in the Muslim Camp. Such differences that exist are adjustable not only among Muslims themselves but among Muslims and Hindus of India.

(Continued from column 7)

to India in the past and it will, I am as certain as death, render great services to India in the future. It prepared the Hindus to come in contact with the modern world. "It gave India new laws, a new system of administration, new ideals of state, and created a community of political and economic interests among the different peoples and provinces of the Indian continent, which formed the basis of larger conception of nationality than what India had before." In future Islam is destined to play a great part in the national struggle for freedom, of which the signs are not quite invisible in the North-West Frontier of India.

"The Hindu community may have a large number of communalists and it is a matter of great regret indeed. But who can deny that during the last struggle the Hindu community has mainly borne the brunt of the fight? Their economic and financial losses were great but they bore them cheerfully. Is it right or just for us and the Sikhs to wrangle for privileges and to leave the poor Hindus to bear all the brunt in the struggle for freedom? Does it lie in our mounths to blame the Hindu community because it has communalists in its ranks?

ADVICE TO CONGRESS.

I have now to say one word to my comrades of the Congress. The remedy of all these ills is in your hands. Kill the canker of communalism wherever you find it. Here and there the Congress ranks and file is not altogether free from such canker. Purge your organization of it. You should remember that if the Muslims of India will remain intolerant in their attitude towards their neighbours, a part of the blame, will go towards their Hindu environment. Do not blame the Muslim community. You will soon find the Mussalman fighting in the cause of freedom shoulder to shoulder with you. You have simply to lift the veil from their eyes which their so-called representatives have thrown over them. I blame you for leaving this fight to Mussalmans alone. You have neglected this duty of yours so far but pray do not neglect it any more. Our women have played a great part in the last fight and they are going to play a glorious part in the coming struggle.

"MUSLIMS WILL FIGHT FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM"

No Swaraj Unless We Show Determination

R. T. C NOT FULLY REPRESENTED

Dr. Syed Mahmud At Lucknow Political Conference

The following is an extract of the speech, delivered at the Lucnow Political Conference on 31st Oct. last, by Dr. Syed Mahomed, who presided:—

"The failure of the London Round Table Conference of which there is hardly any doubt now—must open the eyes of all those elements in the country which still believe in the honesty of purpose of the British Government. The R. T. C. was stage-managed from the beginning and such opposite elements were brought together in London, who could never agree on any point whatsoever. In fact it was well-known in this country that they were chosen for the sole purpose of not agreeing.

"Politically the Britain has lost her influence. Her political prestige is tottering. The storm is brewing in all directions, and what is worse perhaps simultaneously. World supremacy, so natural to England during the last century, has now become practically impossible to her. The economic lordship of the world, which ever since the 19th century England held is now contested. England realises this and she agrees to give up an economic and political supremacy that once spread all over the world. Such is the present condition of Britain and we shall have a correct appraisement of the situation. Yet we should not forget that we have got to fight with a people who still possess great character and who are well-known for their "doggedness."

PREPARE FOR GREATER SACRIFICES.

"The English people do not yield an inch of ground unless they are convinced of the determination of the opposite party. It, therefore, seems clear they are not yet impressed by our determination to win Swaraj and no wonder when they can find some Indians who are ready to barter away the freedom of their country for a mess of pottage. What are we then to do? There is no royal road to freedom.

"We have got to traverse the same path on which other nations hve gone before, but with one difference. Whereas other notions have taken centuries in winning their freedom, we shall not take even decades to make our country free, because our methods are singularly new, inspiring and sure. By your non-violent methods when you receive lathi blows on your heads, without striking back or even without an attempt to leave your post you at once inspire awe in the heart of your enemy and demoralise him by your determination. So the only thing we can do is to prepare ourselves for greater sacrifices and more sufferings. "India knows no rest till she achieves her freedom" said Mahatma Gandhi in London the other day.

THE COMMUNAL ISSUE.

"The communal issue is looming large in London. If there was any doubt as to the real motive of the so-called Muslim representatives in any one's mind, it was cleared up by Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan's declaration that Muslims demanded safeguards in the interest of European trade in India. This is the new "Muslim demand". The introduction of English trade in India has done comparatively more harm to the Muslim community than to any other community in India.

"There are more Muslim handicraftsmen rendered workless and are consequently starving to-day than persons belonging to other communities. In these province alone, according to recent census, there are three Muslim craftsmen to 1 non-Muslim. It is, therefore, clear that not only in the past they have suffered but even in the future Mussalmans will suffer much more if British trade is allowed to flourish in India. It is quite obvious that these so-called Muslim representatives have gone there to represent the interests not of the nation or even of the Muslim community, but of a small group and they seek to do so, in alliance with the European Association and the diehards in England. In fact, they seem to have undertaken upon their shoulders to fight other peoples' battle against their own country, and against the interests of their own community.

"I have repeatedly pointed out that they were not fighting the communal battle, but in the name of the great Muslim community, they have been carrying on a fight in the interests of the bureaucracy. It is no longer a secret now that they have made common cause with the notorious British reactionaries. Last year at the R. T. C. some of them completed a pact or an understanding, so it was reliably reported, with the most reactionay members of the British delegation. But this time they came out in the open and exchanged public greetings with and promised mutual help to the avowed enemies of our beloved motherland—nay, of Islam also. Promises are given openly to stand by the side of Great Britain at a time when India has decided to win her freedom or to be wiped out from the map of the world. And this is all done in the name of "complete independence" of India.

"TRUST THE HINDUS."

"These wonderful representatives", in the words of Maulana Mohamed Ali, represents nobody else but themselves. "These self-seekers", so quote Mualana Mohamed Ali again, are dragging the fair name of the Indian Mussalmans to the ridicule and contempt of the world. Even the Mussalman of other countries are simply astonished and bewildered at the attitude of the so-called leaders of the Indian Mussalmans.

"A great divine of Kairo has recently written to Seth Abdullah Haroon of Karachi in reply to his letter. We learn that Seth Abdullah Haroon wrote to him inquiring about the attitude of the Copts minority in Egypt towards the national movement. The Egyptian savant wrote to him that Copts never demanded any special rights or privileges. There was once such a movement amongst them but it was turned down by an overwhelming majority. They on the other hand decided to place their complete reliance in the Muslim majority and subsequent events proved that they had not to be [illegible] this decision. He has advised the Indian Muslims to do the same. Trust the Hindus, says he, and throw in your lot with them in their struggle for the national freedom and you will have no cause to be sorry for it.

NO COMMUNALIST IN ISLAM.

"Do you think we are fighting with the Muslim communalists? There may be, and there are communalists among the Hindus, but there are no communalists in Islam. In Islam there are only liberty-loving nationalists or there are self-seekers. Do not blame Islam or Muslim India for such an attitude of their so-called representatives in whose selection they had no hands. Let us further examine their attitude for the benefit of such Muslims who still have any faith in them left. What do these "wonderful representatives", who have gone there to represent the cause of the poorest community in India—the Muslims, have got to say about the Fundamental Rights Resolution of the Congress. Does it not benefit the poorer classes?

Who are more poor in India than the Mussalmans? Does it not benefit even the Mussalman landholders and richer classes by providing to control direct and indirect usury? Has it not promised to safeguard the religion and its practise, the language and culture of the minorities? The Congress has already promised practically everything which will benefit the masses of the Muslim minority. But the interests of the Muslim masses are not the interests of these "fine representatives" of Islam in India.

GANDHIJI NOT TO BLAME.

"We know that Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Congress surrendered to each and every demand put forward by them, without the alteration of a comma and full stop. He laid down one and only condition. Could any one blame him or the Congress for asking the Muslim delegates to support the Congress demand for complete independence? It has been always the cry of the so-called All-Parties Muslim Conference, that they demanded complete independence. Gandhiji and Congress were always blamed that they were fighting for and will readily accept Dominion Status at the R. T. C.

"It was repeatedly declared from every Muslim platform and pulpit that if the Congress would really want complete independence every Muslim Conference would give up their demonds and fight with it for complete independence. Now, when Gandhiji put forward this condition, which was not only just but was of their own asking, the Muslim delegates at first demurred but afterwards they promised to support him for "full Dominion Status". And what they meant by "full Dominion Status" they further declared, was no control of the army, and no complete control over the finances of the country. Their pretensions for "complete independence" have been now shown to be hollow and false. Poor Mussalmans have been lulled in the belief that their representatives were the liberty-loving people and they wanted complete independence.

ISLAM'S SERVICES TO INDIA.

"Islam has done great services

(Continued in Column 5.)

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MONEY CHEAP AND PLENTIFUL

Contineous Flow Of Gold For Export

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondt.)

Bombay, Nov. 6.

MONEY.

Friday's firmness in the Money Market once again gave way to easier conditions and call funds were available at 3-1|2 to 4 per cent. It may be noted that throughout the month of October, the bank rate has been ineffective and money was cheap and plentiful. Only on days coinciding with payments for treasury bill tenders, call rate was near 7 per cent., but on all other days of the month, the rate stood near 4 per cent. Treasury bill maturities during this week were fully offset by renewals being Rs. 428.25 lacs and Rs. 442.25 lacs respectively, leaving the total outstanding balance almost unchanged at about Rs. 63 crores. The trade demand shows a rise of Rs. 240.77 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—

One to 2 months 5 per cent; 3 months 6 per cent. and 6 months 6 per cent.

FINANCE BILL.

The special session of the Legislative Assembly opened on 4th Novr. at Delhi to consider and pass the supplementary Finance Bill. The debates are expected to be lively and the business community is anxiously awaiting the results with regard to taxes on income.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 30th Octr. 1931, shows an increase of Rs. 113.02 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank, now amounting to Rs. 11,69,26,000 as compared with Rs. 26.65 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash and liabilities is 15.73, an increase of 1.23 per cent. over last week. Cash credits and Inland Bills discounted have increased by Rs. 8.18 lacs and by Rs. 35.40 lacs respectively, while Loans are down by the small figure of Rs. 57,000 only. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 349.57 lacs to Rs. 10.41 crores, while Other deposits are down by Rs. 200.59 lacs to Rs. 62.20 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 8 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged stocks ruled steady with a slightly hesitant tone towards the close on profit-taking. Although investment demand is gradually appearing, the lots dealt in are not large. 3-1|2 per cent. Paper after touching Rs. 55-6 closed at Rs. 55 with an improving tendency. 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan gained further from 92 to Rs. 94-10. 1933 and 1935 loans advanced to Rs. 97-11 and Rs. 91-4, and 1939-44 loan to Rs. 83|8. 6 p.c. 1932 bonds remained unchanged at Rs. 99-10, while 1933-36 bonds rose from Rs. 83-12 to Rs. 95-4. 6-1|2 per cent. Bom. Dev. Loan improved to Rs. 101-2. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan gained about 8 annas to Rs. 61-8, while 1934-37 loan remained unchanged at Rs. 84. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 loan bettered to Rs. 68 and 1934 bonds to Rs. 91-12.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The Currency return of the 31st October shows an increase of Rs. 22.26 lacs in notes in circulation now standing at Rs. 159.75 crores. Silver coin and bullion have increased by Rs. 6.26 lacs to Rs. 124.65 crores and by Rs. 16 lacs to Rs. 6.92 crores respectively. Gold bullion remains unchanged. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 85.05 as against 85.03 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange continued very firm with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 6-1|8d. and buyers at 1s. 6-3|16d. Government allotted at the last tender £750,000 sterling at 1s. 6-1|8d. and the rate for intermediates is 1s. 6-5|32d. Exports of gold continue to be the mainstay being encouraged by the easier New York-London cross rate. Merchandise export bills are also being placed in modest amounts for delivery January to June. Enquiry for remittances is indeed very light. Following are the forward rates:—

November|December 1s. 6-1|8d; January 1s. 6-3|32d. and February 1s. 6-1|16d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from dol. 3.85-1|2 to dol. 372-1|2, but closed at dol. 3.75-3|4. French francs appreciated further to 94. 93 but closed at 95.37. The Belga was almost unchanged at 27, while the Italian lira improved from 74.75 to 72.25, but closed at 73.25.

GOLD.

Prices in the Gold Market were on the whole steadier being guided by fluctuations in the American cross rate. Supplies from upcountry centres are continuously flowing into Bombay for exports. The rate for ready rose sharply to Rs. 26|11|9 per tola, reacting slightly towards the close to Rs. 26|9|0. Exports this week also are expected to be large, the amount booked upto yesterday being Rs. 144.83 lacs. The daily offtake is no more than 3,000 tolas, while stocks on hand are estimated at about 2 lacs tolas. The price of gold in London improved during the week to 111s. 5d., but closed at 110.3d. The rate for sovereigns advanced from Rs. 16-2 to Rs. 16-10, both for ready and delivery 23rd November. The highest and lowest rates in our market were: Rs. 26-11-9 and Rs. 26-5-6 for ready and 26th November settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 488,212 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be nil.

SILVER.

A firm tone characterised the Silver Market with a rise of about Rs. 5|8 in the price of ready to Rs. 63 per 100 tolas, but trading for forward still continues restricted owing to uncertain conditions prevailing in all markets. The Sino-Japanese trouble and firm Shanghai advices were partly responsible for the buoyancy in the market. The Shanghai tael rose from 1s. 8-1|8d. to 1s. 10-3|8d. The price in London rose from 17-13|16d. to 19-3|16d. per ounce standard and after a slight recession to 18-7|8d. closed at 19-9|16d. The daily offtake remained poor at 10 bars with stocks amounting to about 3,600 bars. In our market, the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 63 and Rs. 57-10 for ready, Rs. 58-4 and Rs. 54 for 31st October settlement and Rs. 59-8 and Rs. 54-5 for 30th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £2,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £57,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 490 bars and Rs. 4,982 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £77,500.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange presented a steadier undertone with a small rise in all sections. Business, however, continues restricted and is largely inter-bazar. Cotton mill shares are supported by higher raw cotton price and improved demand for cotton piecegoods. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—

Bombay Dyeing Rs. 678|12, 682|8 681|4; Century Rs. 211|4, 222|8; Central India Rs. 280, 278|12, 287-8; Crescent Rs. 53|12, 56|4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 318|12, 321|4; Indore-Malwa Rs. 307|8, 315, 312|8; Kohinoor Rs. 113|12, 121|4; New Great Rs. 131|4, 130, 133|12; Pearls Rs. 185, 183|12, 187|8; Simplex Rs. 51-4, 50|10, 52|8 and Swadeshi Rs. 223|12, 220, 225, 223|12, 225.

In the miscellaneous section Tata Iron Ordys. were in some demand and the rate rose to Rs. 30-8, while Defds. declined from Rs. 345 to Rs. 330. Tata Hydro kept steadp at Rs. 108|2 and Tata Power shares gained about Rs. 12 to Rs. 363|12. Alcocks improved from Rs. 86|4 to Rs. 93|2. Bombay Burmah shares gained about Rs. 20 to Rs. 362|8. Bombay Trams steadied to Rs. 103|2 and Bombay Steams to Rs. 166|14. Cement shares maintained steadiness, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 14-10, and Indian Cements at Rs. 170. Katni Or. were placed at Rs. 151|4 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 562-8. Among railway shares, Tapti Valleys advanced from Rs. 565 to Rs. 583|12, Other shares showed no price alterations.

Imperial Bank shares rose from Rs. 842|8 to Rs. 855 and Contributories from Rs. 206|14 to Rs. 212-8. Bank of India shares improved from Rs. 72-12 to Rs. 75, with those of the Central Bank maintained at Rs. 13-12.

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CUTS & WOUNDS.

How To Treat Them.

Dr. Kershaw D. Khambatta, Medical Officer of Health, Poona City, writes:—

There are the common accidents to which human beings are subjected in their usual daily vocations. They are almost in all cases accidental. In children and young boys, cuts are common, which, if not properly treated, lead to fearful consequences. A few facts as to their 'first aid' treatment are therefore necessary. I will narrate here a few simple remedies that could be applied on the spot when the accidents take place. I have known, very often, people when they have cut from a knife, run for cobwebs. People look out in corners of walls for cobwebs, which they spread over the wound and nothing could be more dangerous than this practice of treating wounds. The easiest method in such instances would be to wash the wound in cold water, under a tap and put a small pad out of a clean rag right on the wound itself and tie the finger or the leg with an handkerchief over the wound till the doctor's assistance is procured. The common practice of putting on the wound a lump of earth leads generally to an affliction known as tetanus which infects the wound by allowing the germs of tatanus to be carried on into the circulation ending in a painful death.

Applicotion of snuff and lime to the wounded surface should never be practised. It is attended with danger. An envelope, turned inside out may be spread over the wound and tied with a cotton or cloth padding over it, will stop bleeding. Avoid the depending position of an injured limb. All families will be well advised to keep in their homes, a few ounces of Boric Powder and also Friar's Balsam. The former is antiseptic, the latter is both antiseptic and styplic. Their cost is very little and their instant application will save the sufferer from a host of troubles when cuts and wounds are neglected.

PROGRAMME FOR COW PROTECTION WEEK.

Gowardhan Sansthas Achievements.

On the 10th instant, i.e., on the 1st day of the Cow Protection Week, an important lecture on Cow Protection will be broadcasted from Bombay, at 11-30 a.m.

An exhibition of the best foreign Dairy literature will be held at Poona, on the 12th and 13th of November, in the Gorakshan Office Buildings.

It is expected that considerate Mahomedans of various places will participate in the celebrations of this week.

This year's special Gorakshan number will not only give complete information about the activities during the week but will also be much illustrated. It is bound to show an advance over the last year.

All are requested to celebrate the week so as to be commensurate with the specialities mentioned above.

ACTIVITIES OF SANSTHA

This institution has been leading an active life for the past 25 years, the institution, be it remembered that this sanstha will always carry on its work with the sole object of preventing the slaughter of cows, and increasing the number of cattle as well as their utility.

A brief summary of the work done so far and its results is given below:—

A total collection of Rs. 553000 was made.

Of these Rs. 317000 were spent on purchasing cows and bulls from vilage bazaars, and thus rescuing them from the clutches of butchers and on pasture lands, servants, maintenance of propagandists, publication of cow-literature, etc. The balance was utilised in purchasing immovable property like buildings.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TUESDAY, Oct. 10.

Presentation of adddess to Poet Khabardar, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m. Sir J. J. Mody presiding.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—11-30 a.m. Sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., 5 p.m. Ladies' Hour Talk by Mrs. Gargidevi on "Eastern and Western Etiquette" (in Gujerati); 6-30 p.m. Taraporewala's Book Coats; 9-20 p.m. Diwali programme, popular songs by Bai Sundarbai with Dattaram Parwatker.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE:—The Members of the Colwad Musical and Dramatic Union will stage in aid of the Zaroli Mission, Bhilad, (Thana District) ST. PHILOMENA a Religious Drama in 6 acts at the St. Andrew's High School Hall, Bandra to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION:—The Annual Social Gathering of the Association and the "Saraswat Day" Celebrations will be held to-day (Monday) and Tuesday.

FLAG-HOISTING AT WADALA:—Under the auspices of Vadala public the flag hoisting and saluting ceremony will be held at 8 a.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Tuesday) near Vittal Mandir, Vadala. Desh-Bhakta T. R. Narawne will preside. Deshbhakta, Purshottamdas Tricumdas, S. B. Manadeshwar and others will speak on the occassion.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—An urgent meeting of the Council of management of the "F" Ward Dt. Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Committee's office in Parel."

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM:—"The Prince of Wales Museum will be open to the public to-day (Monday), from 10 a.m. to 5-30 p.m."

GUJARATI HINDU STRI MANDAL:—Seth Pragji Dayal Hariany has donated Rs. 10,000 to the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal in memory of his late wife Bai Laxmicai. The Managing Committee of the Mandal has resolved to utilize the income of the said donation for conducting "Luxmibai Embroidery, Knitting and Sewing Class."

BHULESHWAR D. C. C.—The Secretary of the 'C' Ward District Congress Committee writes:—Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of this Committee are invited from the candidates for a vancancy in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in 'C' ward. The nominations will be received up to 6-0 p.m. (S. T.) on the 11th instant in the committee's office. If there are more than one candidates the election will take in the committee's office (Chhotalal Bhuvan Kalvadevi Road) on the 15th inst. from 8-0 to 11-0 a.m. (S. T.) and 4-0 to 7-0 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. Ratansi Champsi and Manilal Sheth have been appointed polling officers and Messrs. Shivlal Patwa and Vithaldas Bhagvandas as scrutineers.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA:—There will be musical entertainment by Sangeetha Vidwan Mani Iyer of Vadakancheri to-day (Monday), at 4 p.m. at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G. I. P."

Strategic Attack On Nasik Temple.

"UNTOUCHABLE" SATYAGRAHIS FORCE ENTRY.

PRIESTS IN PANIC CALL FOR POLICE.

(From A Correspondent).

NASIK, Nov. 8.

Fresh developments have taken place in the temple entry Satyagraha at Nasik. Knowing that the "untouchables" who had gathered on the first day of the Satyagraha have left Nasik for their respective places and being not aware of the fact that the Satyagraha Committee is maintaining a camp of 100 volunteers in uniform the temple authorities opened one of the doors at about 5 p.m. yesterday.

The Satyagrahis who are keeping a close vigilance knew the fact and rushed to the door. Batch after batches of four Satyagrahis were kept in readiness to push forward. A batch of 4 volunteers effected entrance to the compound. They were at once surrounded by the pujaris and their assistants who were in the premises.

In the meanwhile a plain clothes man from amongst the "untouchables" went right up to the temple. The pujaris left the volunteer and surrounded the man and called for the police help. They even tried to remove him bodily but he would not budge an inch.

The police party arrived on the scene and took the man into custody along with the batch of the volunteers. After detaining these men and having taken down the names of those who went into the temple compound the police let them off.

No sooner this occurred, the doors were again closed and are being guarded by the police. Efforts are, it is understood, being made by the temple authorities to enlist the sympathies of other caste Hindus who refused to cooperate with them in their unrighteous game.

"DON'T DETER FROM RESOLVE."

Exhortation To Satyagrahis

(From A Correspondent).

NASIK, Nov. 6.

A monster meeting of the "untouchables" was held in the Satyagraha Camp on Thursday night under the presidency of Mr. D. V. Naik.

Mr. Pradhan told the audience that the Committee has received a good number of those who are prepared to go to jail if the doors would be kept open. He wanted them not to deter from their resolve and not to be cowed down by any ostacles put by the Hindus or the Government.

Mr. Salvarkar who offered himself as one prepared to go to jail.

Mr. Mudne Patil and Mr. Manlar also spoke.

At the time of writing enrolment of the volunteers is still going on. The temple doors are still closed.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ.

Support Temple Entry Satyagraha.

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj have adopted the following resolution at their meeting held on Saturday, the 7th instant:—

"The Executive Committee of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj wholeheartedly support the socio-religious anti-untouchability campaign started by the Temple Entry Satyagraha Committee in Kerala and authorise the President to call a public meeting under the auspices of the Samaj to express the sympathy of all social workers towards the Temple Entry Satyagraha in Kerala."

MORE SUPPORT TO KELARA SATYAGRAHA

A public meeting of the Keraleeyas resident in Khar was held on Sunday morning at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion to accord support to the temple entry Satyagraha started by the Kelara Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. K. M. K. Menon presided and Messrs. R. Krishna Iyer, N. N. Menon, M Karuvan, M. N. Kurup and Rajagopalan Thampi addressed the meeting. The following resolution moved by Mr. C. K. Suoramaniam and seconded by Mr. Abdur Rehman Abdulla Sett was then unanimously passed:—

"This meeting extends its wholehearted support to the temple entry Satyagraha that has been launched at the Guruvoyur Temple and appeals to all Keralites resident in Bombay and its suburbs to help the movement in all possible ways."

POET KHABARDAR

Parsi Presentation Of Address

On behalf of several friends and admirers of the famous Parsi Poet of Gujerat Kawi Ardeshir Framji Khabardar a public gathering will be held to celebrate his Golden Jubilee and to present him an Address to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Dr. Sir Jiwanji J. Mody, will preside. Prof. Dr. Irach G. S. Taraporewalla, and Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will deliver short addresses. Kavi Khabardar will specially speak on the "Parsis and the Gujarati Language". There will be recital of songs in Kavi's praise. The meeting is open to all.

Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition

MADHAV BAUG.
3 P. M. to 10 P. M.
TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.
From 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
(1) Garba and songs by The Kumarika Mandal.
(2) Imitations by Mr. Munshi.
Programme from 7-15 onwards
Miss Blanche is repeating her dance and songs to-day also from 7-15 p. m.

GOLD MEDAL TO SWADESHI FIRM.

Messrs. the Katrak Hosiery Works, of 102, Princess Street, Bombay, have won the Gold Medal in the Hosiery and Knitting work lines in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition which closed recently.

This is the fourth time that Mr. Katrak has won the Gold Medal from the Mysore Exhibition authorities, consecutively for the last four years.

He has up to date won 16 Gold Medals in these lines.

A visit to the show rooms is solicited at 102, Princess Street, Bombay.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. D. Cawasji of Messrs. D. Cawasji & Co., is contesting one of the seats at the next Bombay Municipal Council election from the "F" Ward.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Congress news arrived at Oxford in the midst of quiet meeting between friends. Pundit Malaviya, Mrs. Naidu and other Congress leaders went to Balliol College to confer with Gandhi.

Pending outcome of the conference, Mirabai interviewed by Reuter refused to say whether discussions centred round the Congress development but she evinced disappointment at suggestion that long continent tour is considered not advisable. She added: "I do hope that we can arrange at least week-end at Geneva to call meeting of persons specially interested in India".

Gandhiji is starting his silence at three in the afternoon. Lord Sankey is expected to visit him at Oxford.—Reuter.

Clock Saves Muslims From Inning's Defeat

JAI AND MERCHANT IN FORM.

Godambe's 5 Wickets For 4 Runs Apiece

Jai's prolific batting and Godambe's effective bowling were a feature of a match played on Saturday and Sunday between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana. This was the only fixture on the Kennedy Sea Face. The match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana, the visitors batting first. The Muslim wickets were skittled out for a paltry score of 55, S. R. Godambe claiming 5 wickets for a little over 4 runs apiece.

The Hindus replied with the tall score of 234 for the loss of only five wickets. L. P. Jai played his usual forceful game and missed the century by seven runs. His score included 13 fours.

V. M. Merchant, the youthful Hindu batsman, scored 44 and remained unbeaten.

The Muslims were obliged to follow on and only the clock saved them from an innings defeat. The Muslim players resorted to stone-walling tactics and forced game into a draw. The following are the scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ali Merchant	11
A. G. Khairaz	15
A. U. Botawalla	1
M. A. Shariff	0
A. G. Kazi	10
M. Shaffi	5
S. M. Kadri	0
E. A. Merchant	1
A. A. Hakim	0
G. N. Lalji	0
Mohiuddin (not out)	9
Extras	2
Total	55

Bowling Analysis:—
G. B. Gavankar 1 wkt. for 9 runs.
S. R. Godambe 5 wkts. for 21 „
Gurtu 4 wkts. for 22 „

HINDU GYMKHANA.

C. N. Mehta	14
Hindlekar	12
K. S. Rana	6
P. Vithal	43
L. P. Jai	93
V. M. Merchant (not out)	44
S. R. Godambe (not out)	6
S. K. Pavaskar (did not bat).	
M. S. Gurtu (did not bat)	
Deshpande (did not bat).	
G. B. Gavankar (did not bat).	
Extras	15
Total (for 5 wkts.)	234

Bowling Analysis:—
A. U. Botawala 1 wkt. for 55 runs.
A. Hakim 2 wkts. for 65 „
G. N. Lalji 0 wkt. for 30 „
Mohiuddin 1 wkt. for 16 „
Shaffi 0 wkt. for 1 „
A. G. Kazi 0 wkt. for 36 „
A. Khairaz 1 wkt. for 15 „

ISLAM GYM.—(II Innings).

M. Shaffi	39
Ali Merchant	6
A. U. Botawalla	32
E. A. Merchant	2
M. A. Shariff	2
A. Khairaz (not out)	5
A. Kazi	5
A. Hakim (not out)	3
(Rest did not bat).	
Extras	16
Total (for 6 wkts.)	105

Bowling Analysis:—
S. R. Godambe 4 wkts. for 24 runs.
L. P. Jai 1 wkt. for 15 „
Gavankar 1 wkt. for 25 „

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, November 7.

Melbourne.—Following are today's closing scores in the match between Victoria Holders of Sheffield Shield, and the South African tourists which commenced here yesterday. Victoria 284; South Africans 212 for six (Christy 119, including 15 fours.

NEW S. WALES V. QUEENSLAND

LONDON, November 7.

Brisbane.—Following are the closing scores in Sheffield Shield Match between New South Wales and Queensland which commenced here yesterday.—Queensland 109: New South Wales 432: (McCabe 229 (not out) including one 6 and 30 fours: Fingleton 93: Gilbert four for 74.

Queensland in their second innings had made two for nil.—Reuter.

PLAN FOR WORLD'S BIGGEST FLYING BOAT.

LONDON, November 7.

The World's biggest flying boat designed to carry 120 passengers on the Trans-Atlantic service to Canada is being planned by the Air Ministry. The new liner which will be nearly twice the size of the German DO-X with a full load of fuel weighing 60 tons will be constructed entirely of metal, with a range of 2500 miles and a speed of 120 miles.

It is understood that the Air Ministry is planning other giant machines in order to bring the whole of the Empire into direct aerial communciation with London.—Reuter.

THE CAPITOL

BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE

TO-DAY At 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

LAUGH AND GROW FAT!
Marie DRESSLER
Polly MORAN
are here in the year's funniest film—
REDUCING
with ANITA PAGE LUCIEN LITTLEFIELD directed by Charles F. Riesner
Also FLIP THE FROG COMEDY CARTOON

BHATIA GIRL CASE ECHO.

An Advocate's Allegations.

Mr. Mangaldas Premji Lohana, advocate, Bombay High Court, made an application on Saturday before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, alleging that in the course of the investigation of he "Bhatia Girl Social Vice Case", attempts were made to obtain a large sum of money from his father by holding out a threat of creating a scandal about him (the applicant).

Mr. Mangaldas, in the course of his Application, stated that as some of those statements were calculated to harm his reputation and to lower his position in his profession. He wanted to put certain facts on record and to ask the court to take those facts into consideration in fairness to himself and in the interests of justice.

As in the course of the investigation in the said case, he found that attempts were made to obtain a large sum of money from his father by holding out a threat of creating a scandal about the appellant and ruining his reputation and marring his future career, he thought it necessary to report this to Superintendent Hurst, who after having heard his complaint directed Inspector Achrekar to record his statement.

Inspector Achrekar asked Sub-inspector Padnekar to take down his statement, which he did.

Continuing, the applicant stated that Superintendent Hurst told him that as the offence of Extortion was a non-cognisable offence, he would have to obtain the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner of Police. He suggested that in the meantime he should carry on negotiations with Mr. Gyara of the Social Purity League, the idea being when the negotiations reached a certain stage of definiteness, arrangements would be made to ensure proper evidence and marked currency notes would be handed over to Mr. Gyara.

NEGOTIATIONS.

Pursuant to this arrangement he carried on negotiations with Mr. Gyara. The husband of Kasar bai was present in Mr. Gyara's office. Mr. Gyara made a demand for Rs. 5,000 which he reduced to Rs. 2,500 but eventually he agreed to accept Rs. 1,000. It was arranged with him that the applicant should go to his office on the following Monday (October 19,) at 6-30 p.m. with Rs. 500 as the first instalment to be followed up by another payment of an equivalent amount.

Mr. Gyara added that he was taking the amount for the Purity League, the police and the girl's husband.

The applicant reported this on Saturday to Sub-inspector Padnekar, and also sought the help of Mr. Petigara, who took him to Mr. Coghlan, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Coghlan took the applicant to Mr. Wilson Commissioner of Police and he had a conversation with these officials regarding what had happened.

The applicant was informed that they would consider the matter and he should come on Monday at 12 noon and when he went on Monday, Mr. Hurst informed him that the information had leaked out and no useful purpose would be served by pursuing the matter any further.

The applicant denied the truth of the allegations made against him by Hemchand Nursey to the effect that he confessed to being involved in this case and that he offered Rs. 2,500 or any sum as compensation or hush money to save his reputation. There was no truth in the various allegations injurious to his character that had been made against me.

He submitted that the reports appearing in the papers containing imputations concerning his character had done him great harm and that in fairness to him and in vindication of his character this application might be kept on the file.

The Magistrate directed the application to be filed.

DIVALI HOLIDAY'S SPECIAL ATTRACTION!

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a siren of the desert betrays the dashing Foreign Legion officer who loves her. Disgraced, he turns outlaw and leads reckless companions against his former regiment. How he redeems himself makes drama of glamour and power such as the screen has rarely depicted.
RENEGADES
FOX MOVIETONE OF THE FIGHTING FOREIGN LEGION
with
WARNER BAXTER MYRNA LOY NOAH BEERY
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

The Soviet Attitude

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

The Soviet's attitude toward the Manchurian dispute thus far seems that of an interested but passive spectator. The newspaper "Workers' Gazette" heaps scorn on the League of Nations as "an institution more suitable for backstairs diplomatic negotiations than for the defence of peace". It depicts the League "holding a session to the accompaniment of cannon fire in Manchuria, while the Japanese Imperialists exterminate the defenceless population of Chinese cities."

But there is no indication that the Soviet Government will take a more active part than the League in endeavouring to settle the controversy, or will, indeed, undertake any public action. Since the beginning of the crisis there have been several conversations between Litvinoff (the Foreign Minister) and the Japanese Ambassador here, and the Ambassador is letting it be understood that informative contact between the two Governments is being maintained.

HARISHCHANDRA (MADAN'S TALKIE).

Begins At West End To-day.

Owing to heavy rains and dislocation of train traffic on the Calcutta line, the Madans Talkie could not reach Bombay in time. Hence it could not be shown last Saturday.

Now the picture will be shown positively at the West End Talkies from to-day.

PATHE CINEMA

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REGINALD DENNY

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THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1931

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

The gravity of the situation in India and the repercussions thereon of the events at the Round Table Conference may be fairly gauged from the relevant resolution of the Congress Working Committee that held an emergency session in this city. That Committee, after surveying the whole situation here and in England and after considering a cable from Mahatma Gandhi, has felt constrained to resolve to suggest to Gandhiji that "his further continuance in the Conference appears to be unnecessary." The Committee has gone a great deal farther in suggesting to Gandhiji, in view of the "rapidly worsening situation" in Bengal, the Frontier Province and the United Provinces, that his "early return to India is desirable and a long continental tour would be inadvisable." It is true that the Committee has not summoned Gandhiji back at once but has wisely left the final decision about his return to himself, as the best judge of the shifting political currents in England. However, what little faith the Committee may be presumed to have had in the R. T. Conference seems to have been shattered as much by the events here as those in England. When but a few days ago the Committee ratified the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and deputed Gandhiji as its sole representative to the Conference, it could not have believed that things would come to the present pass quite so soon. But it had not ruled out the possibility of an early failure, and the sooner it is forewarned, the better.

There is no doubt that the Working Committee is influenced in its decisions as much by the events in India as those in England. The situation that is developing in Bengal is by itself nearly enough to put an end to the present Truce. Indeed it seems as if to some officials the Truce was non-existent. Else it would be difficult to account for what Gandhiji calls the "wicket barbarities" of Chittagong and the "wanton" firing on the detenus at Hijli. Some Europeans seem to think that it is not a strong enough dose of repression. Years ago repression or what is sometimes called firm rule might conceivably have crushed for some time a militant nationalist movement. But the last campaign has shown that nothing, absolutely nothing, can now stem the on-rushing tide of nationalism. The greater the repression the greater is bound to be the incentive to the weakest or the humblest Indian, man or woman, old or young, to display all the heroism and patriotism of which he or she is capable. The phenomenal awakening of the kisans in U. P. is to a large extent due to the repression so graphically described by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a special interview he gave to our representative. And the same phenomenon is noticeable in the Frontier Province where, according to the 'Frontier Gandhi', the number of Congress volunteers has already risen in the last few months to three lakhs in spite of a most ruthless policy of repression.

It is significant that, according to our special correspondent in London, "Gandhiji has been seriously considering, even apart from the Working Committee's cable to him, the inevitability of his early return to India, cancelling several of his engagements on the Continent, just as he has finally decided not to visit America." He evidently feels that the "wicked barbarities" are not confined to Chittagong and may be only illustrative of the regime of repression in various parts of India. He may also be feeling that the recent talk of the offer of Provincial autonomy to India is the completest anti-climax that he might have feared. It is remarkable, indeed, that, despite what were called authoritative contradictions of such an offer, a number of Indian leaders, ordinarily most friendly to Britain, have addressed a letter to the Premier warning him that the "needs of the present situation can only be met by a complete and comprehensive scheme of which responsibility at the Federal centre must be as integral a part as the autonomy of the Federal units" and that "to divide the scheme into parts, and to bring into immediate operation one of the parts while postponing the other is to arouse fear, uncertainty and suspicion of the intentions of Government." Not many have the patience to go on making fresh representations to the Government. All, however, will be glad to know definitely and as early as possible the final decisions of the Government.

STILL HEAVIER BURDENS

The Assembly passed on Saturday the motion for taking into consideration the Finance Bill, Government securing a good majority, thanks to the unstinted support given them by the non-official European group and the nominated members. The official bloc has thus reason to be delighted over the easy success it has obtained in promoting the policy of putting still heavier taxation burdens on the already over-taxed Indian ryot but to the Indian public the nonchalance with which the Finance Member treated the criticism of the Opposition should convey the lesson that the bureaucracy is not prepared to agree with the national demand that public expenditure must be made to correspond with the people's ability to pay.

Sir Abdur Rahim and other members of the Opposition repeatedly emphasized that the limit of taxation had been reached in India. Before imposing fresh burdens on the ryot, Government they urged, must cut down ruthlessly their top-heavy civil expenditure and bring down the colossal army budget to proportions long and unsuccessfully demanded by the public. Much was made by Sir George Schuster of the work of Retrenchment Committees. But though praise was showered by him on their labours, he was prepared to accept, not the whole of their recommendations which propose a saving of Rs. 131 lakhs, but only a total saving of Rs. 101 lakhs. These Committees worked under extremely restricted terms of reference. They could not touch the question of army salaries nor of those in the Covenanted Services. As Sir Abdur Rahim pointed out, non-official Indian opinion in the Assembly had arrived "at the deliberate conclusion that in almost every department the existing salaries are fixed on a high scale and must be substantially reduced."

As regards the Army, he drew attention to a point in particular which apologists of Government policy like to ignore, when he remarked that the total expenditure on the Army was not 51 crores, but 67 crores, because, apart from the actual Army budget of 51 crores, 25 lakhs were spent on the Frontier Watch and Ward, 174 lakhs were debited for loss on military railways and 80 lakhs were debited for railway concessions for the Army; to mention only three items. The Finance Member characterised the consent of the Commander-in-Chief to a total reduction in the Army budget by 5 crores as a "magnificent achievement." To the public it will appear as a bagatelle. Government have refused the non-official proposal for a graduated cut in salaries. They refuse the suggestion for abolition of a number of high salaried posts. They will not touch the Lee concesssions. They will not promote Indianisation of the Services, particularly of the Army. In short all they demand is more money from the ryot to support the costliest administrative system in the world. They will ignore to their peril Sir Abdur Rahim's warning that their persistence in this policy "will drive the country to desparation."

NOT ONE MORE

A Committee appointed by the Punjab Government with a Britisher, Mr. Miles Irving, as its Chairman, is reported to have recommended the starting of more country liquor shops in the Province as a source of additional revenue. There is nothing unlikely in the report. Indeed in the name of tiding over the present financial crisis even those Provincial Governments like that of Bombay which are pledged to pursue a policy of progressive prohibition are quite likely to press more liquor on the people, if only to extract more revenue out of them, ignoring that thereby they perpetuate upon them a double wrong. But it should be easy for the people to frustrate Government's policy in this matter. Even if they cannot keep up a vigorous propaganda for complete prohibition, it should be quite possible for them to concentrate picketing on new shops at all cost. There must be a limit to defiance of public opinion.

Trifles.

Retrenchment is in the air. The Central Government have issued voluminous documents for the digestion of the members of the Legislative Assembly, explaining how far they mean to accept the proposals of the various sub-committees which were recently busy conducting laborious research on the subject.

* * * *

You will be glad to learn that the Railway Board have shown great accommodation in meeting the suggestions for retrenchments so far as clerks and stenographers are concerned. With some risk to efficiency they have decided to reduce the number of clerks in their "office establishment" by five. They have at present 75. Of stenographers they had 19. They propose to dispense with four.

* * * *

But they have put their foot down on the proposal to dispense with a "Deputy Director". They 'do not consider that the work of their office on the establishment and labour side can be efficiently carried on without a Deputy Director."

* * * *

The tall poppy must remain. The small ones shall be cut down.

* * * *

Now let me explain to you the Theory of Allowances. It is even more complicated than the Theory of Numbers. Why? Because it depends on climatic considerations.

* * * *

What about the special allowance of Rs. 250 per month which the Deputy Directors enjoy? The Retrenchment faddists say, "it is not justified."

* * * *

This is preposterous. They have got a wigging from the Railway Board for this thoroughly impossible suggestion. They are told: "An allowance of Rs. 250 which has by experience been found adequate to get competent men to accept these posts is not extravagant."

* * * *

And do not forget that "these Deputy Directors have to live in two stations". Salubrious Simla for eight months, and Delhi, where houses are difficult to obtain, for four.

* * * *

But before I leave this unsavoury subject of Retrenchment which Indians will not adequately grasp, unless an expert or two came over from Britain to teach them, let me give you some cheerful news.

* * * *

The pillars of British Rule in India are doing their duty by the slogan "Equal sacrifice by all". A correspondent to the "Pioneer" reports that in gay Lucknow, at the Club there is only talk of economy.

* * *

He says: "Economy is the mode, the game of the moment, the rage, in effect the fashion. Evangeline with lengthening frocks, has cut down her dress allowance. And a short drink is hardly to be seen anywhere."

* * *

"The time seems appropriate for some tangible action by the League to make them realise the folly of perpetrating another petty war."

Anglo-India on the Sino-Japanese squabble.

The League has taken action. Its Council sent a warning to both contestants, telling them "Hands off"—and then it adjourned.

* * *

A correspondent writing to a British journal inquires where the best mosquitoes are found.

Let him secure a job under the Government of India and come out as a specialist in something or other and tour in India. He will soon come upon "the best".

* * *

A wicked story is going round about Mr. Lloyd George and Sir John Simon. Sir John's acidity of temperament and capacity for being a little in several camps but beloved by none led his late chief to remark—or so I'm told—that "Sir John has sat so long on the fence, that the iron has entered into his soul."—"New Statesman."

THE CRISIS AND INDIA

SUGGESTION TO INDIAN LEADERS TO STAND FIRM

(BY BERNARD HOUGHTON)

The Round Table Conference is still in being, but it is not at that Conference that the fate of India for ten or even for five years will be decided. Both when it was summoned and during the visit of the abortive Simon Commission which preceded it, British Imperialism still showed an imposing front to the world, and British capitalism functioned to outward appearance as of yore. To-day the whole structure is cracking from top to bottom. The fatal blow which the war dealt to British finances, long masked by heavy loans from America and from France, is now disclosed in all its nakedness. Statesmen are at their wits' end to find means for repair, the political parties split into pieces; all is confusion and uncertainty, the crisis steadily deepens. The proposed tariffs by still further checking imports, may stabilise the pound, but they will injure Britsh trade, which has been built upon free imports; and still more British shipping. Have tariffs availed to avert calamity in America? Have they been able to check the world slump in twenty other countries? They hold out scant hope of success for Britain. In any case London as a world financial centre is dead.

CALL THE BLUFF.

At first no doubt the London Cabinet will speak in a bold tone in order to main its prestige and to overawe the Indian people. If Indians are so credulous or so weak as to accept such language at par, forgetting the financial menace which it seeks to hide the Cabinet's plans may attain some success. But will Indians again bend the knee? On the whole it seems likely that on this occasion India will call the imperialist bluff. If she does, if her representatives keep a stiff upper lip and refuse to be bargained or cajoled out of their just demands, certain it is that the Imperialists must give way. With their whole financial basis slipping from under them, they dare not risk another great conflict in India, dare not challenge the people of India to another non-co-operation campaign When threatened with the loss of all, runs the Sanskrit proverb the wiseman yields half. In other words, British capitalism engaged in a struggle for life in its own homeland is in no condition to enter on a simultaneous battle with the people of India. Ordinary prudence must dictate concessions for the subject millions whilst the inner wound is itself in peril.

Such then is present position of the rulers of Britain as they face India. However brave the words of the Secretary of State, he cannot forget that ugly fact. But he may carry through that bluff if the representatives of India are not alive to the events of the quickly-changing scene, if they are not ready to act and to act with decision at the right moment. The time has passed for wordy declarations, all the conditions of to-day cry aloud for a man of action.

DIWALI.

SPIRIT OF SEASONAL FESTIVITY AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

(BY "FERISHTA").

The Diwali festival occupies a prominent place in the whole hierarchy of Hindu holidays, at least in Gujarat and Maharashtra and its spirit certainly flows out of the rhythmic life of Nature.

SYMBOL OF CIVILIZATION.

It marks the delicate contours of peaceful civilization, agricultural—idyllic, when Nature held full sway in men's lives in the midsummer of Aryan civilization with the background of post-colonization life. It has been a seasonal feast ushering in an era of plenty, the granaries full of the year's harvest and the communal life assuming a bright aspect of peace and contentment. Diwali has a suggestion of pagan joy the tones of which a Patersque pen would have loved to etch: it is full without being vulgarly loud or demonstrative: it has an elemental spontaneity that expresses itself in the outward pattern of social behaviour. The Vedic pantheon shook, in those days, with invocation and thanksgiving when Nature smiled and a year of prosperity was assured.

SPIRIT OF TRADITION.

The days of plenty have long ended and the older life become a thing of the past. Our antiquity has receded into the shadows of forgetfulness and romance and whatever thrill and rapture remain in possibly atavistic feeling are stimulated by some kind of tradition passed down to the race. Men still worship the beautiful goddess, Lakshmi, even while accepting her as an ogress whose favours carry the curse of human suffering: the idyllic life has broken up and taken the form of a harsh, even cruel, system of existence. The joy may not be dislodged out of the human soul: and she is not influenced by any externalities that a festival brings. And, perhaps, in celebrating this festival, the conservative human spirit asserts itself. We are, in this respect, like the wandering children of Israel who bewail a glorious past while, at the same time, clinging to some distant dream of a new kingdom.

THE GOLDEN MEAN.

Life with us has never been a matter of violent gesture: our joy has a substratum of sorrow of which the inspired Lamartin sings: we are one of the world's most reticent races. Our tropical Nature bursts out in the purest and richest colours and the rhapsody she inspires sinks, so to speak, in our soul. We are, too *blase* for the worldly advice of the Ecclesiasts. Eat, drink and be merry whilst you live for to-morrow. . . : the worldly advice finds no great response from us. Perhaps, it is a blemish on life making for its incompleteness. If so, in Diwali, with its gaiety and its row of lights, so symbolic of its spirit, feeling finds its appropriate expression.

NOTES OF THE DAY

The Tory Game.

Mr. MacDonald has already experienced difficulties when selecting his Chancellor of Exchequer. He has at last selected a pronounced Tariffist and in the new Cabinet a post had to be found also for a pronounced anti-Tariffist, because that was the price demanded by the anti-Lloyd George Liberal group. Sir Herbert Samuel will have to pit his economist principles against those of Mr. Neville Chamberlain. And he will ultimately have to yield, in the interest of what Mr. MacDonald loudly trumpets as "National" policy. The new Government is to be, as the "New Leader" points out, decisively Tory in policy. In case, says the journal, Mr. MacDonald refuses to fall into line, the Tories "anticipate no difficulty in kicking him upstairs to the House of Lords."

Kashmir.

Recent events in Kashmir have been very intriguing. To all outward appearances the main trouble there seems to be a dispute between the Hindu Ruler and a section of his Muslim subjects. The dispute, aggravated by false reports and use of needless force by the aggrieved people in making their demands and by the Durbar in dealing with the malcontents, is partly communal and partly constitutional. But it is a pity that instead of the constitutional aspect of the dispute being stressed by all the people of the State, the communal aspect has been unduly pressed, with the unfortunate result that many Muslims outside the State have identified themselves exclusively with the communal demands of the Muslims and many Hindus, both in and out of the State, have openly expressed sympathy with the Hindu Ruler. This is exactly what some interested intriguers wished and they have not been slow to start fishing in troubled waters.

Intervention.

The conduct of the Government in the matter has also been very intriguing. They have some constitutional obligations to the ruler of Kashmir as an ally. But for obvious reasons, they were loth to take any action against the Muslim malcontents. So they let things drift. Having tarried long enough, the Government intervened and did so wrongly. They resorted to the unconstitutional method of proclaiming an Ordinance, conferring upon the Punjab Government additional powers to prevent the entry of Muslim volunteers into Kashmir. At the same time, the Government despatched British troops to Kashmir at the request, it is stated, of the Kashmir Durbar itself. Milder action could have sufficed at an earlier date. The patriotic people of Kashmir cannot be too careful about the future developments. They will do well to take their stand wholly on their constitutional demands.

Welcome Suggestion.

The Sub-Committee of the Central Retrenchment Committee has, it is understood, recommended that the post of the President of the Council of State should be abolished. This is a welcome suggestion and deserves to be accepted by Government. It will save an appreciable amount of expenditure, thus lightening the burden of the tax-payer on whom still heavier burdens are proposed to be put. The Sub-Committee says that the Council of State has not much to do and it is a waste of money to retain for it a whole-time President. The practice of the House of Lords, where the Lord Chancellor presides over the meetings is recommended by the Sub-Committee as worth adoption in India. In view of the fact that at times our Elder Statesmen meet for a quarter of an hour only, there seems to be no need for them to have a whole-time highly salaried President.

LAUNCH INDIAN FREE STATE ON ITS CAREER.

"Spectator" Calls For Realist Policy From Premier.

INDIAN DELEGATES' UNITED FRONT.

Communal Question Should Not Bar Political Progress.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 7.

After strenuous work of a consultative character carried on uninterruptedly for the last five days, the Indian delegates may be said to be taking a well-etrned holiday during the week-end. One of them told me: "We will enjoy the holiday very well this week because we have finally come nearer than we were before."

UNITED FRONT.

By their decision of yesterday to present a united front to the Premier on Monday, it is evident that both the Liberal and Congress delegates whether Hindus or Sikhs, whether representing capitalist or labour interest have bridged the gulf that had divided them so far. They are further encouraged to hold fast together as a result of the progressive views held by imiprtant papers. To-day's "Spectator" has no hesitation to say that what has been done so far in the Confernce is relatively meaningless.

IMMEDIATE TASK.

According to the paper "the immediate task before the Conference is to reach a settlement which would be satisfactory to a great majority not only of the members of the Conference but of the people of India based on the realist policy of recognising the necessity for the transition period with reserved subjects for ten, fifteen or twenty years. The immediate necessity is to get the New Indian Free State launched upon its career safely and finishing touches added later. The goal of British policy in India must be restated as the establishment of a Free India enjoying all the previleges of a Free State within the British Commonwealth a permanent partnership entered into of their own free will by both the contracting parties, India taking over the reserved subjects after the transition period to be decided by future negotiations, has elapsed."

DEFENCE PROBLEM.

Dealing with defence the "Spectator" says that the problem is not quite insoluble. It supports the appointment of an Indian member of the Federal Government as Defence Minister responsible to the Viceroy for working out the Crown policy. The paper suggests:—

The creation of an Advisory, Defence Committee to correspond to the former British Imperial Decence Committee consisting of British and Indian experts;

The Army budget to be settled on a contractual basis though liable to revision;

The Defence Minister to explore methods to reduce the size of the army;

The Minister to deal with the British Government on all army matters.

INDIAN TROOPS IN FOREIGN FIELDS.

The paper insists that the principle should be laid down that the Indian section of the army should never be removed from India without the consent of the Indian Legislature and every possible guarantee should be given by Parliamentary Statute to the British Army and to the British Officers, man in the Indian Army. as to pay, emoluments pensions and status. Subject to these guarantees there should be, the paper opines, no real difficulty in persuading the British troops to serve the Indian Government.

FINANCE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The financial difficulties might be eased, the paper states, by the creation of a Financial Council with statutory qualifications and statutory powers of advice and with the right to have its views placed before the Legislature in case of need.

About external matters the paper wants a genuine effort to be made by Great Britain to devolve her powers and to enable India to control her foreign relations just as Canada, South Africa and the Irish Free State do in consultation with other Dominions through the Imperial Conference.

Concluding the paper believes that if confidence in Britain's good faith is established by a statement by the Premier as to the British intentions there is obviously no reason to reach agreement at the Conference. If we seize the present opportunity we can settle the Indian question and place the British-Indian relation on good-will and mutual esteem which no mere safeguards imposed without the consent of India could ever achieve.

IMPORTANCE OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY IN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Viveswaraya Committee's Scheme For Bombay University.

The Committee appointed by the Academic Council to draw up a Scheme for a University Department of Chemical Technology has submitted its Report.

The Committee consisted of Sir M. Visvesvarya (Chairman), Dr. A. R. Normand, Dr. A. N Meldrum, Prof. G. B. Kolhatkar, Dr. K. G. Naik, Prof. D. D. Kanga, Dr. N. A. F. Moos, Prof. K. R. Kanitkar, Mr. Kapilram, H. Vakil, Prof. H. P. Jordan, and Dr. M. S. Patel

The following is the summary of the Report:—

TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

Techonological education, that is, technical education of university standard, aims at training men who will take part, first, as assistants, and later, as superintendents, managers and directors, in the control and the initiation of important industrial and business undertakings. Instruction of a university standard has been given in this country in civil engineering and in agriculture for many years. A beginning was made, some years ago, in mechanical engineering and, more recently, in electrical engineering and in applied chemistry, but there is no college of technology giving instruction of a comprehensive character anywhere in India.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.

It is known that the applications of chemistry in industry are innumerable and that India exports raw materials and imports manufactured goods in immense quantities. Hence an urgent need at this moment is a supply of men trained in technological chemistry to develop the manufactures of the country.

The special feature of training in chemical technology is chemical engineering, a knowledge of which is needed for the design, construction and operation of the plant used for carrying out chemical processes in industry.

ACTION BY GOVERNMENT AND UNIVERSITY.

A Committee, appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1921, submitted proposals for the extension of technical education of all grades in the Bombay Presidency. It recommended the constitution of a faculty of technology in the University and the establishment of a college of technology in the City of Bombay to give instruction in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, textile industries and applied chemistry.

In the year 1925, a Committee on University Reform, appointed by the Bombay Government, also recommended the constitution of a faculty of technology, and the establishment of a college of technology in Bombay.

When it became evident that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs, in the shape of bequests and endowments, was likely to be available, the Academic Council of the Bombay University appointed the present Committee to draw up a scheme for a University Department of Chemical Technology. Preference was given to chemical technology, on account of the value of the help which experts in that subject would be able to render to the staple industry of this Presidency, namely, cotton textiles.

OUTLINES OF SCHEME.

The subjects to be taught under chemical technology fall under three main heads: (1) fundamental, (2) required and (3) elective.

The fundamental subjects are mathematics, physics and chemistry. The required subjects suggested are elementary engineering, mechanical, electrical and chemical; economics and business administration; and German.

Provision is made for three elective subjects namely, (i) chemical engineering, (ii) textile chemistry and (iii) industrial chemstry. The student will take up one of these three, as an optional subject.

The student should have passed the Intermediate Science Examination of the University before admission to the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Technology. The course will extend over three years. *Fundamental* subjects should be completed in the first two years and elective subjects in the last two, the *required* subjects being distributed over all three as may be found convenient.

Provision is made for 120 students in all, the yearly admission of fresh students being taken at 40. It is expected that 15 to 20 will graduate every year. The graduates will be eligible for positions in industries in which applied chemistry plays a part.

Provision will be made for diploma and part-time courses after the degree course is provided for and brought into operation.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS.

The capital outlay required for the schmee is estimated at Rs. 6.5 lakhs and the yearly maintenance charges, during the first five years, at Rs. 1.25 lakhs. These include the cost, Rs. 1.75 lakh, of a new building, provision for the general and special apparatus and for the staff.

The Academic Council expected that contributions amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 8 lakhs respectively, would be available to meet the whole of the capital outlay and part of the recurring charges. The University in sanctioning the scheme has to make provision for the balance of money needed to cover recurring charges.

ACTION FOR FUTURE.

In view of the fact that the major industries of India are exposed to world competition, that industries of all kinds require expert guidance, and that many new industries have yet to be started, the Committee attaches importance to the opening of this department without delay. It accordingly recommends that the work of the first year in the degree course, which is elementary, and which will be takn by 40 students at most, should begin in the ensuing academic year, that is, in June 1931.

The first step to take is to make sure that necessary funds are available, the next, to award general sanction to the scheme, and, lastly to appoint a small committee and an executive officer, for about six months to begin with, to work out the details for the execution of the scheme.

The duties of this committee and officer will be.

(1) to develop the details of the project in respect of finance, construction and equipment, and

(2) to make preparations to start the fist year's course in June 1931.

WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Nov. 8.

Unsettled conditions in south Arabian Sea are becoming unimportant. There has been nearly general rain in Mysore and local rain in the Madras Presidency with a few falls in southeast Bengal and Burma. Temperature is below normal in and around the west central India and in Burma.

A western disturbance is causing cloud in Kashmir and its neighbourhood.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Akyab three quarters of inch, Cox's Bazar one and a half, Cuddalore three; Salem two; Nellore one and a half; Chitaldrug, Vellore and Madras one; Bangalore, Mysore, Trivandrum, Cuddapah and Coonoor a half; and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast: Scattered thundershowers will continue in the south Madras and Mysore and a few falls of rain may extend in North-west Frontier Province and Kashmir.—A.P.

MR. KANDALKAR.

MR. KANDALKAR IN ALIBAG JAIL.

Friends Not Allowed To Have An Interview.

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIBAG, Nov. 7.

Mr. Kunte, Pleader, and Dr. Gavande tried to interview Mr. Kandalkar, President of G. K. U. in Jail. On Superintendent's and Magistrate's permission, the jailor ordered the Havaldar to allow the interview but the Havaldar refused unless ordered by the police authorities. Mr. Kandalkar is without adequate clothes and bedding and no jail clothing is supplied.

BAIL FOR KANDALKAR REFUSED.

(From a Correspondent).

ALIBAG, Nov. 7.

The President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar who was recently arrested was placed before the Magistrate at Alibaugh.

Messrs. Limaye and Kunte applied for release of Sjt. Khandalkar on bail, which was not granted by the Magistrate.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

CELEBRATION BY BOMBAY WORKERS.

(From A Correspondent.)

Two meetings were held under the auspices of the A. I. T. U. C. Girni Kamgar Union, Municipal Worker's Union and the Young Workers' League on Saturday to celebrate the Fourteenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, one at Lalbag presided over by Mr. S. P. Bhise, and the other at Naigaum presided over by Mr. Patkar. Both the meetings were addressed by Ranadive, Deshpande, Abdul Rashid and others.

A resolution greeting the workers of the Soviet Union on the completion of the 14th year of the November Revolution and on the successful progress of the Five Year Plan and declaring the solidarity of the Indian workerrs with the workers of the world in the fight against the danger of war against the Soviet Union was passed unanimously. Another resolution condemned the Round Table Conference and the recent wave of repression and called upon the workers to organise themselves for a relentless fight.

SEPARATION OF SIND

Jamshed Mehta Suggests On R. T. C.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS CHALLENGED.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 7.

Giving his opinion on the reports of the Sind Finance Committee Mr. Jamshed Mehta says:

"The report means that the separation cannot be carried out at present. I still feel that the separation of Sind is better for its prosperity and can be managed if he working out of its salvation is left to a separate Sind Government and if it is not compelled to follow the usual redtape rules and regulations of administration. Even in the Committee's report I find some items which can be considerably reduced.

ADVICE TO MUSLIMS.

If the Federal Structure Committee come to a certain conclusion we will have ample time to think out the separation of Sind and in the circumstances of the situation in the country and in the light of the report of the Sind Finance Committee as a whole, I would advise my Muslim brethren to leave out the separation of Sind as a plank of conditions of agreement. I suggest, therefore, that after the problems of the whole country are settled a Round Table Conference for Sind composed of Sindhis should be convened to discuss the problem."

FIGURES NOT CORRECT.

Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon's opinion is that the figures of the Committee are not correct. His view is that the Committee should have gone into the question of retrenchment because the work of supplying the figures could have been performed better by the Accountant General. He asks if the deficit shown by the Committee is correct how long will the people of the Presidency proper consent to be burdened with this huge millstone round their neck. —A.P.

AGRARIAN DISTRESS IN MUTTRA.

(From Our Correspondent).

MUTTRA, Nov. 6.

The District Congress Committee office is receiving numerous applications from the villages in the District complaining against the insufficiency of remissions, high-handedness of the patwaries in not giving the remission slips, considerable loss of Kharif crops on account of the late continuous rains and coercive methods of Zemindars in adopting destraint of the standing crops for arrears and having recourse to other processes to deprive tenants of the meagre remissions allowed.

The General Secretary Mr. Krishna Chandra wrote to the Collector asking for the procedure adopted in calculating remission. The Collector has now replied to the letter. He has advised the General Secretary to see Mr. Damodar Swarup, Deputy Collector, who has worked up the remissions and intimated to him that the S. D. O.'s have been instructed to entertain complaints from tenants regarding remissions up to the 10th instant. Accordingly the General Secretary is issuing instructions to the tenants in the villages throughout the district. Mr. Krishna Chandra is also interviewing Mr. Damodar Swarup on the 8th instant.

Heavy Casualties In Fighting In Nonni River

GENL. MACHANSHAN'S TROOPS MASSING

League's Warning To China & Japan To Cry Halt

"SAFETY OF SUBJECTS FIRST" REPLY OF JAPAN

LONDON, November 7.

Tokio.—Very heavy casualties in an International fighting since the Great War occurred in the Nonni River. Japanese losses are now estimated at 36 dead and 144 wounded, including 7 officers. Moreover two Air Officers were wounded and three airoplanes damages by machine-gun firing. It is reported that the body of a Soviet Officer was found among 200 Chinese dead.

A Japanese message from Harbin states that Chinese who were killed include the Regimental Commander, two officers and 46 non-Commissioned Officers.

General Machanshan's troops ase massing between Anganchi and Tahsiang whither supplies are being sent.

CHINA AND JAPAN WARNED.

LONDON, November 7.

Geneva.—A warning to the Chinese and Japanese Governments to call halt in view of the "extension of incidents towards North Manchuria and the serious information in that connection which is increasing the anxiety of the Counill and Public opinion" by M. Briand as President of the Council has been telegraphed to Nanking and Tokio, requesting that Commanding Officers of both sides be immediately instructed to avoid all possibility of sanguinary engagements "as further serious incidents may make even more difficult for the Council to pursue its efforts for the maintenance of peace."

JAPANESE REPLY TO THE LEAGURE.

LONDON, November 8.

There can be no question of any withdrawal of Japanese troops into the Railway Zone until the Sino-Japanese understanding guarantees safety of Japanese subjects, declares the Japanese reply to M. Briand's warning, but Japan does not intend making withdrawal of the troops depend upon the settlement of all questions pending between China and Japan.—Reuter.

CITY NOTES

By

OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC

"Haji's bill is dead! Long live Haji's bill." This might well be a commentary on the fate of Mr. Haji's Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill. The Government succeeded, by employing every form of tactics known to it, in preventing the bill being taken up by the Assembly. But it could not prevent the spirit of Haji's bill spreading through the country. The nation-wide interest it created has now spread to other things than shipping. In view of the importance of the subject, I quote some facts about coastal shipping given in the Quarterly Journal of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED PRINCIPLE.

The reservation of coastal shipping is more or less universally adopted. Even the International Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners had to accept coastal traffic among those trades and industries which a country had the right to reserve for its own nationals. What is a 'national' concern is variously defined in each country, but the consensus of opinion is that the capital, personnel and management must be national, at least up to the extent of two-thirds; though some countries would not allow even one alien. The following list shows the names of the more important countries and the degree of reservation:—

South Africa—In theory but not in practice.
Australia—British subjects.
Canada—British subjects and British built boats.
Germany—Coastal 'goods' trade reserved.
United States—Absolutely reserved.
France—Confined to French bottoms, though their tonnage is inadequate.
Italy—Reserved.
Spain—Reserved.
Belgium—No reservation.
Brazil—Reserved.
Japan—Strictly reserved.
Holland—Reciprocity arrangements.
Sweden—Modified reservation.
Russia—Reserved.
Great Britain—No restrictions.

RETRENCHMENT ON RAILWAYS.

The Railway Board are tackling several forms of retrenchment schemes and have been nibbling away at the wages of the workers in factories and workshops without making corresponding reductions in the number and salaries of superior grades. I think there is one very easy method of saving. The mail trains between the bigger cities are now practically empty so far as first class passengers are concerned. Except on mail days in both directions, there are hardly a dozen passengers in the whole train, though the accommodation provided is for about 50. Why should not these rakes be cut down to adequate size? Why should not more lower class coaches be attached so as to increase the earnings? On mail days or other occasions when traffic is expected, the full number of coaches may be used. There would then result considerable saving in depreciation and in working expenses such as coal, etc.

JAPAN AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

The bazaar is full of rumours that Japan may go off the gold standard any moment and both businessmen and speculators are trying to make 'capital' out of it. Whether they do or not depends on what Japan decides. It is argued that Japanese goods have lost considerable ground in India and that she will be prepared to go to the length of separating the yen from gold in order to regain her foreign markets. I am not so convinced that Japan will take this step, though I am generally prepared to attach value to rumours in the Bombay bazaar which have an uncanny knack of coming true. If Japan goes off gold, it must be in spite of the efforts of the Hamaguchi Cabinet which has set its face against such an idea. The trouble in Manchuria, the cost of conducting the war and the antagonism of the rest of the world may face Japan to rely solely on her own resources, with repercussions on the gold standard itself.

TO-DAY'S JOKE.

Client: Are you the manager of this bank?

Manager: Yes, sir, I am glad to meet you.

Client: But I am not glad to meet you. I want to take back my deposit, for I cannot trust it to a man with your face.

CONGRESS CABINET DISCUSSES GANDHIJI'S CABLE.

(Continued from page 1.)

ally is of the same view and that is clear from the cable that he has sent to the President. His tour is going to be a very short one occupying not more than a fortnight. The Committee seemed to be favouring the idea of such a short tour as it would be helpful in creating international opinion. The Committee has made it clear in its resolution that the situation is fast worsening in Bengal, Frontier Province and in the U. P. Nothing will save the repetition of the last year's history of the Government persist in going the way by which they have been going ever since the truce.

SWADESHI DIRECTORY.

Earlier in the day the Committee discussed the question of preparing a Swadeshi directory and ultimately came to a decision that such a directory was essential and its need was urgent. It recommended that the work of the preparation of such a diary should be entrusted to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee acting in consultation with associations like Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay Swadeshi League. It is understood that the instructions on these lines were issued to the B. P. C. C. The Committee concluded its labours late in the afternoon.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Allahabad last night by the Calcutta Mail.

The resolution regarding Gandhiji's cable runs as follows:—

"The Working Committee considered a cablegram from Mahatma Gandhi regarding his future programme. The Committee have authorised the President to cable to him to the effect that his further continuance in the Conference appeared to be unnecessary; but in view of various facts and circumstances which were better known to him as he is on the spot, the Committee left its final decision to him. Further the Committee drew Gandhiji's attention to the rapidly worsening situation in Bengal, the Frontier Province, the United Provinces and elsewhere. The Committee was of opinion that an early return to India was desirable and a long Continental tour would be inadvisable."

The Committee broke for lunch at 12 noon. It re-assembles again at 3 in the afternoon.

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RETRENCHMENT IN A. B. RAILWAY

Deputy Agent Admits Defiance Of Railway Board Orders

DID NOT THINK IT NECESSARY TO CONSULT UNIONS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

At the resumed sitting of the Railway Court of Inquiry to-day (Wednesday) Mr. Robert George Manson, Deputy Agent of the A. B. Railway in the course of his evidence this morning stated that the provident fund was paid into Government account and paid from it, whereas gratuities were paid from the railway revenue. One was on the charge of the Government and the other one on the railway.

Mr. M. Robertson the next witness (Chief Operating Superintendent E. I Railway) replying to a question put by Mr. Mehta said that they had two Unions on their administration line, which they recognised, one at Moradabad and the other at Lucknow.

Mr. Mehta.—Have you one at Lilooah?

RAILWAY BOARD ORDERS DISOBEYED.

Witness said that it was recognised once but later on in consultation with the Railway Board, its recognition was withdrawn. The Union at Dinapore was not recognised. Witness further stated that they did not consult any of the Unions, before they launched on block retrenchment. The witness was aware that the Railway Board had issued instructions in November 1930, to the effect that whenever a block retrenchment was contemplated the Unions concerned should be notified. But they had a good reason for not following it and it was that unfortunately the Secretary of the Union at Muradabad had throughout the whole connection with them, adopted an attitude which they could not possibly allow. He had been extraordinarily rude and he had made sweeping statements which one and all proved to be untrue, and afterwards the President of the Union, Sir Mahomed Yakub, said that no letter addressed by the Secretary should be answered.

RECOGNITION NOT WITHDRAWN.

Replying to Mr. Mehta, the witness said that they had not withdrawn the recognition of that Union. Witness further stated that there were no retrenchments at one place, but it was scattered here and there.

Mr. Mehta.—Block retrenchment means 100 or more. Have you retrenched only 99 at Muradabad?

The witness in reply said that there were about 600 people retrenched at Muradabad and the letter of the Railway Board was received only on the 14th of July.

Mr. Mehta pointed out that it was a reminder as the Agent did not comply with the previous instructions, and that the agreement with Sir Mohammed Yakub did not debar from consulting the President.

DIDN'T THINK IT NECESSARY.

Witness replying said that only 300 odd permanent men were retrenched in the long mileage of Muradabad and they did not think it necessary to refer that to the Union in any case and that they did not want to correspond with the Secretary at all, but that was another point. In reply to a further question by Mr. Mehta, the witness said that they did not communicate with the Lucknow Union because the great majority of the staff retrenched at Lucknow were temporary hands.

Mr. Menta.—Is it true that you should retrench every office-bearer of the Lilooha division Union?

Witness.—I do not know whether it is true or not.

Mr. Mehta.—There were 25 office bearers and all of them have been retrenched.

Witness.—May be.

WAS IT DELIBERATE?

Witness stated that it was a matter for the Divisional Officer concerned. Proceeding witness said that he did not know if it was done deliberately. The witness further stated that in order to intimate the workers of the scheme of retrenchment notices were posted on shops generally a week ahead stating the terms offered.

Replying to a question witness said that the total number of employees on March 31, 1930 was 49,966 and on March 31, 1931 it was 1,41,680 and the present figure would be the March figure less the number retrenched plus the number reengaged. On June 30 it was 23,673 and since then uptil now they have retrenched nobody but 385 have been added.

Mr. Mehta.—May I take it that between April 1, 1930 and June 30 1931 you have retrenched 26,000 men? On March 31, 1931 the staff was 1,41,680 the number at the end of June was 1,23,673. This figure did not include the colliery staff.

Mr. Robertson said that for various reasons they found the staff in 1928 was surplus.

RATIONALISATION.

Witness did not agree with Mr Mehta that on March 31st 1930, nine-thousand men were in surplus and they retrenched these men because of adverse financial conditions and owing to the very large drop in traffic. Their peak year was in the year 1928/29 when they earned 20 1/2 crores and it was the same year that they had the large number of staff as they had to engage a large number of temporary men. They started modern methods in their workshops in 1925-26 with the result that the necessity of retrenching the staff arose. Marshalling staff was regarded as open line staff.—A. P.

Travancore Prince Invested With Ruling Powers

:o:

WIDENED FREEDOM MARKS ACCESSION TO THRONE

TRIVENDRUM, Nov. 6.

On this solemn occasion when I as descendant and representative of the ancient Chera dynasty and in accordance with customs and usages of my country assume the Government of the State after recognition and investiture by the Viceroy, I am proud to recall the historic basis and uninterrupted continuity of the ties that bind this country and its ruler to His Majesty the King-Emperor and his representatives.

THE TRAGEDY OF IT!

Situated as it is in the southernmost corner of India and isolated in many respects from the rest of the subcontinent, Travancore, in spite of its all round progress its population of five millions and its revenue of nearly two and a half crores and its achievements and aspirations is not so well known in India and in England as one would legitimately expect. Is it an unreasonable demand to ask that the State, exceeded in population only by Hyderabad and Mysore, should have its position more definitely and unequivocally recognised?

C. P. R.'s NEW JOB.

There are many and serious problems confronting India at the present moment and future inter-relations of British India and Indian States are under review. Far-reaching political and constitutional changes are being debated and deliberated upon and in view of those developments I have after consultation with His Excellency the Viceroy and yourselves decided to avail myself of the services of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayar who is a trusted friend of my family, as my legal and constitutional adviser.

A GREAT TRUST.

It is a very great trust which has been transmitted to me and I realise that that trust will not be well discharged except to the extent that I am able to promote peace, contentment and prosperity of my subjects. It is a consolation and great privilege that in my task I shall have the inestimable advantage of watchful solicitude and unparalleled devotion of my mother to whom I owe more than I can ever express in words. It only remains for me to announce that in commemoration of this occasion I have resolved to pay out of my private funds a sum of one lakh of rupees to serve as initial capital for the Travancore Land Mortgage Bank and another sum of half a Lakh of rupees for starting a home for the destitute and infirm. It is further my intention to place the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly on a statory basis with enlarged functions and powers and a proclamation will shortly be issued carrying out that intention.

May the great ruler of human destinies grant me strength of mind, wisdom and vision to fulfil those great duties and obligations that have now devolved upon me.—A. P.

GOVT. EMPLOYEES SEEK DIVINE INTERCESSION!

Day Of Fast And Prayer

FEDERATION'S PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. POLICY.

NED DELHI, Nov. 3.

(By Mail.)

The conference of the All-India Government Employees Federation was held in Delhi on 2nd November to protest the cuts in salary, cut in staff and the proposed additional taxation. Representatives of unions of employees in offices under the various Local Governments and the Central Government were present. Mr. S. C. Jog, M.L.A. presided.

REVISE POLICY.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

This Conference of the All-India Government Employees Federation views with apprehension the announcement by the Finance Member of the Government of India regarding the proposed uniform 10 per cent. cut in the salaries of all Government servants and merging therein of the amount of income-tax leviable as a new measure. In effect, therefore, the cut becomes a reversely graduated cut snatching away a greater portion from the low paid staff than the highly paid ones, which is contrary to the principles of economics and also to the recommedations of the Retrenchment Committees as well as to the cuts in the salaries effected in other countries. Justice demands the the introduction of a graduated cut in salaries with a percentage rising with the income and equity requires that living wage which is beyond doubt not less than the one accepted by the Army Retrenchment Committee be exempted. The Conference urges the Government to reconsider the position and introduce a graduated cut of 3 to 20 per cent. in salary with an exemption as recommended by the Army Retrenchment Committee.

SALARY CUTS.

The Conference protests against the different proposals of cuts in salaries adopted by the different Local Governments and semi-Government bodies and urges the Government and semi-government bodies to follow the uniform procedure of a sliding cut of 3 to 20 per cent. with the exemption recommended by the Army Retrenchment Committee.

The Conference protests against the reduction in the scale of pay of

(a) future entrants in services and (b) future occupants of higher posts in a chain of promotion as far as the subordinate services are concerned in as much as this would create individuous distinction between the old and the new incumbents of similar posts.

FREE CONSULTATION WANTED

This Conference protests against any retrenchment in staff that would directly or indidectly result in aggravating the condition of those who are in service and urges the Government not to resort to this method and also that service associations be freely consulted in the matter.

This Conference protests against the proposed lowering down of the limit of annual income for the purpose of levy of income-tax in as much as the incomes which are quite short of a living wage are thereby subjected to taxation. The Conference requests the Government not to lower down the limit of Rs. 2,000 per annum to Rs. 1,000.

FAST AND PRAY!

This Conference requests all the associations of the Government employees to organise an "All-India Fasting and Prayer Day" on the 15th of November 1931, when all the Government servants will be observing a fast and will pray for sympathy in their cause and will hold meetings for the purpose.

This Conference appoints the following office bearers of the Federation for the next year:—

1. President, Jamnadas M. Mehta.
2. Vice-President, A. H. Kirtikar
3. General Secretary, S. C. Joshi
4. Assistant General Secretary, A. S. Devasthali. The Conference was thereafter closed.—A. P.

NAGPUR BATCH FOR NASIK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 7.

A batch of five volunteers of the Tarun Mahar Sangh of Nagpur has left for Nasik to offer satyagraha at Kala Ram Temple.

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THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

SOLD BY ALL GOOD DEALERS.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 7.

December	6.62
January	6.70
March	6.84
May	7.03
July	7.17

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 7.

December	6.63
January	6.71
Middling Spot	6.63

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Nov. 7.
Bales.

Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	77,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	28,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 7.

	Opening	Closing
October		
November		4.71
December		4.70
January	4.72	4.72
February		4.74
March	4.77	4.77
April		4.80
May	—	4.83
June		4.86
July	4.88	4.89
August		4.91
September		4.93
October	—	4.96
Middling Spot		5.00
November		4.99

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 7.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple) z	4.62
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.74
Broach Superfine (Good Staple.)	4.86
Oomra Good	4.24
Oomra Fully Good	4.34
Oomra Fine	4.49
Bengal Good	4.09
Bengal Fully Good	4.19
Bengal Fine	4.29
Scinde Fully Good	4.19
Scinde Fine	4.29
Scinde Superfine	4.39

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 7.

October	
November	7.13
January	7.27
March	7.43
May	7.58
July	7.75
October	7.85
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	7.50
November	7.85

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Nov. 7.

Bank Bills 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	6-1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	6-7/8 p.c.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, November 7.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|6 1|32.
D D 1|6 1|16
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8
Nov./Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|16. Feb. March.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 17/32 Nov./Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/2 Jan./Feb.
NEW YORK
B. C. Rate T T 351
Banks Selling T T 350
Banks Buying T T 344 1|2
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 722
Banks Buying DD 782
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 170 nominal
Banks Buying 60 days 165.
HONGKONG
Banks Selling D D 95 3/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 124 1|2
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 1|2
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70
CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 3.80 6th instant.
Shanghai|London 1|10 7|16 7th instant.
Japan|London 2|7 3|8 6th instant.
London|Paris 96.50 6th instant.
London|Belgium 27.00 6th instant.
London|Switzerland 19.25 6th instant.
London|Italy 73.50 6th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.

Gold £5:10:3 5th instant; £5.9.4 6th instant.

Silver London Ready £19-9|16 5th instant; £20-5|16 6th instant.

Silver London Forward £19-7|16 5th instant; £20-3|16 6th instant.

Silver New York Ready £33 5th instant; £34-1|4 6th instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos. £5-3|4 per cent. 5th instant; £5-3|4 per cent. 6th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos. £6-1|8 per cent. 5th instant; £6-1|8 per cent. 6th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent. Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 4 per cent.
3 Mos. 6 per cent.
6 Mos. 6 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

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WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, November 6.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the week under review with restricted turnover. Ready as well as Forward prices have improved by about 1-1|2 annas per cwt. during the week. Offtake in Spot has continued to remain satisfactory owing to Diwali Holidays. It is reported that one British Indian Importer sold about 600 tons Russian Sugar packed in double bags on conditions to deliver the first arrival of Russian in Bombay on the basis of Rs. 15|6. Reports have been received from Karachi to effect that the prominent European House sold about 6000 tons British Refined Sugar by the end of last month packed in double bags for prompt shipment at about Rs. 14|12 to 14|12|9 delivered in Karachi.

Owing to various uncertainties, there was very little business doing for forward positions in the local market. The future outlook mostly depends upon the fluctuations of Dollar sterling exchange. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—Rs. 15|8 and Rs. 15|6|6 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5|11|6 and Rs. 5|10 for September, Rs. 5|11 and Rs. 5|10 for October, Rs. 5|11|6 and Rs. 5|9|6 for Nov./December and Rs. 14|12|6 and Rs. 14|10|6 for Russian Ready Sugar

Calcutta and Karachi report fairly good demand without any material fluctuations either in Spot or forward positions. Spot prices ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 11|0|6 and Rs. 14|13|6 respectively.

Foreign Markets:—Java quotations are nominally unchanged with a quiet undertone. News from Java report a sale of 15000 tons Brown at Fl. 7 while their price remains at Fl. 8, without business. New York has shown an improvement of 7, 4 and 2 points in December, March and May positions respectively, spot remaining unchanged.

Arrivals:—There had been no arrival during the week. S.S. "Subedar, S.S. "Trepenlagn" S.S. "Arabia" are expected to arrive on the 15th, 22nd, and 25th instant with a cargo of about 15000 maunds and 40,000 bags respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 35000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,10,00 bags. The following are the quotations ruling the bazaar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15|9|6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6|2- per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Subedar Rs. 5|12|- per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment, September Rs. 5|12 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, October Rs. 5|12 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, Nov./December 5|12 per cwt. F.B.H.
Russian Ready Sugar:—Rs. 14|3|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Firm.

Airman Butler's Progress

LONDON, November 7.

Batavia.—Airman Butler landed here at 6-10 on Saturday evening.—Reuter.

Singapore.—Airman Butler arrived here and departed for Sourabaya at 12-45 hours.—Reuter.

Abdul Gaffar Khan.

PESHAWAR, November 7.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has left Peshawar on a tour of Hazara District.—A.P.

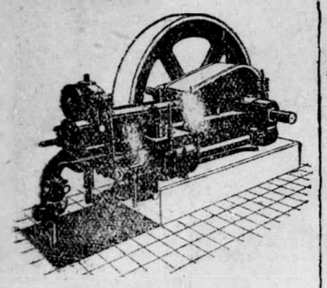
ARMOURY RAID TRIAL

CHITTAGONG, November 7.

Prosecution evidence in the long drawn Armoury Raid Trial concluded to-day before Special Tribunal to-day.

Three of the prisoners including a local pleader were discharged and charges of murder and other offences under Indian Penal Code, Railways Act, Telegraph Act, Arms Act and Explosive Substances Act were framed against thirty all of whom pleaded not guilty. Ganesh Ghosh and Ananta Singh, alleged to be ringleaders, made brief statements. Arguments will be heard on November 14.—A.P.

CROSSLEY



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THE SILVER SITUATION

An Analysis

The following summary of the situation with regard to silver was prepared by Srinivas Ram Wagel, autnor of "Chinese Currency and Banking" and "Finance in China," who is in charge of the Silver Department of H. Hentz and Company of New York:—

The irresistible force of numberous developments in various parts of the world is bringing silver more than ever to the forefront. In fact, never since 1900, when the United States definitely changed over to the gold standard, has silver been so important a topic for discussion. The monetary disturbances in the various countries, capped by the instability of sterling, are turning the minds of thinking people toward silver, as a means of relief from the present intolerable situation. Such a rock-ribbed advocate of the gold standard as Lord Hundson it is understood, is to make an important motion in the House of Lords in London, requesting the British Government to confer with the United States for the purpose of stabilizing silver. Lord Hundson and other high British authirites are seeing the necessity for raising the price of silver "so as to increase the purchasing power of a large portion of the population of the world"—a statement which has already been put forward by Senators King and Pittman, and Mr. John Hays Hammond, among others. President Hoover has hitherto discouraged any action by the United States on silver, so as not to embarrass Great Britain As British authorities are veering toward the American and Oriental points of view, there is every prospect of early action.

The following are a few of the important developments bearing on the silver situation:

THE GOLD STANDARD.

The dramatic suspension of gold payments by the Bank of England will have an incalculable effect on the position of silver. This is the preliminary to the revacping of the gold standard itself. British business feels the weight of the gold standard so heavily that the London Daily Express says, rather prematurely: "The fact remains that we are rid of the gold standard—rid of it for good and all; and the end of the gold standard is the beginning of real recovery in trade." Sweden, Norway and Egypt are already off the gold standard; it will definitely go in most other European and South American countries. Then silver will assume a new importance. Prices of agricultural produce will rise: commerce of India and China will benefit; and the effect of it will be felt in the rest of the world in a beneficial way.

INDIAN CURRENCY RESERVE.

The gold cover for the Indian currency issues has been reduced by dol. 93,690,000 between January 1 and September 12—a loss of 67.7 per cent. of the total gold coin and bullion against notes. At the rate at which it is diminishing, there would have been no gold in the reserve at all before the end of the year. The stoppage of gold payments by England has temporarily saved the gold of India. Government finances, both in England and India, being what they are, there is little chance of replacing the lost gold. The silver reserves against currency will have to be increased in the near future. With the least improvement in the trade conditions, this question will become pressing.

INDIAN FOUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The first results of the Round Table Conference now meeting in London, will be evident, as Mahatma Gandhi stated, early in November. The change in the ratio of the Rupee is one of the subjects in the agenda. The rapid developments of the past week have changed the aspect of affairs favourably. If an arrangement in the nature of a compromise is arrived at, at the Round Table Conference, it will mean an immediate lifting of the boycott, and increase in general trade. That means increased need for money, and consequently demand for silver.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

There is no abatement in the political unrest in China; what with the floods and famine, the unfortunate country is still unsettled. The Japanese campaign in Manchuria will, it is hoped not prove serious. In spite of all that, trade activity has been maintained—in fact, it is a shade better than it was in the beginning of the year. Low silver is, however, hurting the import trade. But the stocks of silver in the ports which in the beginning of the year were over 220,000,000 oz. have been reduced to 185,000,000 oz. on September 1. No doubt, silver imports have been reduced. But the fact that silver from the ports is going into the interior is a favourable sign.

SILVER STANDARD IN MEXICO.

The bold step of ex-President Calles in placing Mexico on the silver standard has, hitherto, not been attended by unsettlement of Mexico. The fluctuations in exchange have practically prohibited all foreign commerce. There was no foreign trade possible anyway so long as Mexico's raw materials, including silver, could not find a market, owing to the world depression. However, one good purpose has been achieved; agricultural prices and prices of commodities have been increased. And that is what we are trying our best to effect in the United States as well as other countries in the world.

PRODUCTION OF SILVER.

Owing to the decline in both copper and silver, many mines have been closed in the United States, Mexico and Peru. The production for the first half of the year, according to semi-official estimates, is 99,000,000 oz. as against 121,000,000 oz. in the same period of 1930, and 132,000,000 oz. in the first half of 1929. The production in the current half of 1931 is estimated at about 70,000,000 oz. That means that 1931 production will be 169,000,000 oz. as against 241,000,000 oz. in 1930 and 261,000,000 in 1929. As a good part of the silver is mined from by-product mines, and copper, zinc and lead prices have to rise much higher in order to be produced profitably, silver production will be at low levels for at least two years more.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SILVER.

The unofficial conference on silver, under the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce is scheduled to meet this month. This was arranged at the Washington meeting last May. All shades of opinion will be represented, and the question will have thorough airing. The official conference, whichever government calls it, is bound to meet very shortly.

SOUTH AMERICA AND SILVER.

South American countries today are only theoretically on a gold standard. The strongest of all, the Argentine, is now sending away dol. 50,000,000 of her stock of gold, which is already inadequate to maintain the gold standard. Peru, which started to go on the gold standard, has suspended activity in that direction. It is reported that the action of Mexico will have more far-reaching effect on our Southern neighbours than is generally expected.

KISHORI LAL GHOSH

Memorial To Governor General.

Sj. Kishorilal Ghose, undertrial prisoner in the Meerut Conspiracy Case has addressed the following memorial to the Governor-General in Council to Simla:—

May it please Your Excellency:

(1) Your memorialist along with others numbering 31 in all was arrested on the 20th of March, 1929 at his residence in Calcutta under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Meerut on a complaint filed before him by Mr. R. H. Horton of the Central Intelligence Bureau alleging that your memorialist along with others has committed an offence punishable under Section 121-A, I. P. C.

(2) That your memorialist was taken to Meerut in custody on the 23rd March, 1929 and was lodged in the District Jail, Meerut.

(3) That after several adjournment on the application—verbal and written of the prosecution being granted, the enquiry began on the 12th June, 1929 with the opening address of Mr. J. Langford James which lasted for seven working days (though there is no provision in the Criminal Procedure Code for an opening address of the prosecution counsel before an enquiry Magistrate).

(4) That 325 witnesses were called and 2500 documents were filed by the prosecution which later on at the Sessions Court dropped to about 40 witnesses and over 400 documents.

(5) That on January 13th 1930 the learned Magistrate conducting the enquiry passed his orders committing your memorialist and all others excepting one to the Sessions.

(6) That the Sessions trial commenced on the 31st January, 1930 and is still going on.

(7) That your memorialist along with three others was let out on bail by the trying Judge under certain conditions on the 7th May 1931 after detention in Jail for over 26 months as an under-trial.

(8) That one of those conditions is that your memorialist "shall not contribute anything to the public Press."

(9) That the case is expected on a careful estimate to go on for another year before judgment can be delivered.

(10) That your memorialist has a large family dependent on him and that he was the only earning member of the family.

(11) That your memorialist besides being an Advocate enrolled in the High Court of Calcutta was also the Assistant Editor and leader writer of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," a leading daily in Calcutta, besides being occasional contributor to most of the leading papers and periodicals in Calcutta.

(12) That your memorialist during his last visit to Calcutta was assured by the conductors and editors of practically all the leading papers and periodicals of Calcutta including the "Modern Review," the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", the "Liberty", "Advance", "Nabasakti", "Commercial India", "Basumati", (Monthly) that the contributions of your memorialist, in case he is in a position to send them, would be paid for.

(13) That your memorialist while he realises the futility of giving the details of his earning while he was free, begs to state that at least a sum of Rs. 250 monthly is required to maintain himself and his family.

(14) That he expects to earn at least that amount if he is given permission to contribute to the Press.

(15) That in the history of political trials in India there is, no instance, as far as your memorialist is aware, of a case of such a protracted character which apart from the merits of the case itself doubly punishes an accused person because while bound hand and foot himself, he sees his family in acute distress, if not actually starving, through circumstances with which they had nothing to do.

In these circumstances your memorialist prays that Your Excellency in Council may be graciously pleased to grant your memorialist permission to contribute to the Press or in the alternative to order that a monthly allowance of Rs. 250 be paid to your memorialist till the termination of the case."

"DISCRIMINATING MISSIONARY WORK."

Chicago Journal On Mahatmaji' Visit To Lancashire.

Under the caption "Gandhi's Dicker with Lancashire," the "Chicago Daily News," wrote editorially as follows:—

"Mahatma Gandhi continues to give the British object lessons not only in astute diplomacy but in adroit political bargaiing. His visit to Lancashire and its idle cotton mills was as purposeful as it was dramatic. Viewing the poverty of the workless or partly employed operatives, Gandhi expressed his deep sympathy with those victims of India's protracted boycott of British cotton goods admitting with charming candour his moral responsibility for the dreary situation thus brought about. But he declared that British poverty at its worst was affluence in comparison with the destitution of the people of India.

However, he offered the Lancashire mill operators and operatives a political and economic bargain. Let them support his demand for complete independence and equal partnership for India within the Empire, he said; for if they would help him attain that end he would advocate legislation giving Lancashire a monopoly of India's cotton goods markets. Thus it appears that, although a passionate champion of human brotherhood and the law of love, Gandhi is prepared to advocate trade discrimination against the United States, Japan and other countries exporting cotton goods and a special preference for Great Britain, his price for such discrimination being independence for India.

Partners, he told his Lancashire audiences, were free to grant each other liberal privileges, and outsiders could not complain with any show of reason because of the adoption of that policy.

Gandhi's ingenious proposals made a distinct impression in Lancashire. The mill owners are inclined to accept the bargain without too closely inquiring into other than purely local economic aspects of the problem of India's future status within the British Empire. Saint and mystic though he is, imbibing goat's milk and replete with the milk of human kindness, Gandhi is also a first-rate psychologist and a shrewd bargainer.

He may not win full success on his London mission, but he is teaching the art of diplomacy to his British fellow negotiators. Meanwhile he tells British manufacturers bluntly that they are behind the times technologically and should modernize their plants and their machinery if they expect to regain lost markets. His discriminating missionary work, in short, ought to be highly instructive to the British."

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What the People Say

WALPAKHADI "DEPRESSED" CLASS MEETING.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the report published in your issue of 30th ultimo about the Depressed classes meeting held at Walpakhadi on Wednesday the 28th ultimo. The version given is absolute incorrect. The following are the facts of what happened.

It was announced that I was to preside over the meeting specially called to condemn Mr. Gandhi's attitude towards the political demands of 'Depressed Classes.' Since I was late on going to the place of meeting Mr. Mohamed Zakaria Maniar (and not Mr. Fatehmohamed Maniar) was proposed to the chair. But no sooner I went to the meeting Mr. Maniar vacated the chair and I occupied the chair. The meeting was attended by nearly 1000 untouchables, a resolution was moved condemning Mr. Gandhi and expressing full confidence in Dr. Ambedkar. It was duly seconded. I then asked if there was any one who would like to oppose the resolution. Only one single and solitary soul came forward but he was bowed down and the meeting insisted not to allow him to go further. But I insisted that the man should be given a patient hearing and he was listened to.

The resolution was passed by all but one.—Yours, etc.,

D. V. NAIK,
President of the Meeting.

SIR D. MULLA AS ARBITRATOR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am much impressed by the suggestion made by the Bombay Law Journal that Sir Dinshaw Mulla should be appointed sole arbitrator to settle the communal dispute at the Round Table Conference.

No one can gainsay the fact that "a more fair-minded, just and capable arbitrator it would be difficult to find in India." Besides being endowed with extraordinary, judicial acumen, Sir Dinshah has the additional advantage of not belonging to any of the communities now engaged in the communal wrangle. Moreover, his community, that is, the Parsee community, has refused to demand any special rights in the new constitution, and this would make his arbitration all the more impartial.

But, I am afraid, the Muslim delegates would shirk even this tribunal, not because of any apprehension as to its fairness, but because of its very impartiality. Their demands are so unreasonable and preposterous that they themselves know that the more impartial the tribunal, the more inimical it would be to their case. In the absence of any settlement of the communal question upto now, let us hope this suggestion will fructify.—Yours, etc.,

S. O. S.

DEPRECIATION IN STERLING—RUPEE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Now that England is off Gold Standard and the sterling is depreciated, suggestions are forthcoming as to how England can make use of this depreciation to the best of her advantage. It is said that the depreciation will operate as a tariff of which the English manufacturers should avail themselves in time. The latest "Business" magazine states that now is the time for the English manufacturers to advertise as follows:—

"You pay 10 per cent more for foreign goods—you pay no more for home goods—our prices are the lowest."

But what is the fate of the Indian currency? The Secretary of State wants to peg the rupee to sterling, the underlying motive being to give the English exporters an advantageous position over other foreign exporters. But will India be benefited in any way by this linking of the rupee to sterling? No. Then, why not allow the rupee to take its own course as is the concensus of opinion in India? The Secretary of State is not going to do this; so now is the time for Indian manufacturers to use a similar slogans as—

"English goods are cheap, but this cheapness will ultimately ruin India if you purchase them, so purchase Swadeshi goods only."—Yours, etc.,

A. M. R.

BANDRA CESSPOOLS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You will be rendering a great service to the tax-payers of the Chapel Road Scheme in particular and to the rest of the citizens of Bandra if you were to allow a little space in your wildly read journal regarding the most deplorable and insanitary condition of the cesspools in Bandra.

The yearly toll of the innocent young victims to the fell disease of Malaria is simply alarming, and no wonder the authorities concerned cannot battle with this disease, so long the cesspools are neglected in the way as at present being done. The cesspools in this particular scheme were last emptied on the 14th October last: some of them are in full floods, flooding the compounds with such stagnant gas that it is becoming most difficult to use the bedrooms at night-fall, thus exposing the inmates to the danger of serious sickness anytime. The sitting rooms have become a bed of thorns with the increased number of mosquitoes. Appeals to the authorities concerned to mitigate this nuisance have no response and the nuisance continues unabated.—Yours, etc.

"Distressed Tax-Payer Citizen".

INQUIRY ABOUT YOGIC LITERATURE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you or any of your numerous readers kindly let me know either through your esteemed paper or by direct correspondence whether there is any work purely in Marathi or in Sanskrit with its translation in Marathi either on "Hatayoga" or "Rajayoga" wherein every possible explanation is given? If so, and if available, from whom can I have it? Correspondents will be repaid the postage charges incurred on my behalf. My address is C/o. Asstt. Director of Commercial Audit, Legislative Buildings, Calcutta.—Yours, etc.

A. R. KHARKE.

IRANIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is some soreness and some misunderstanding over the tea-shop trouble in Bhindy Bazaar. Will you be so good as to permit me to remove the latter? The shops which were looted belong to a Persian Musalman. Unfortunately, these Muslim gentry are called Moghuls in Bombay. They themselves resent the term as derogatory and pride themselves on being called Iranis. The term Irani, however, has in Bombay acquired a peculiar connotation. Originally, of course, it meant all people inhabiting Iran or Persia. But in Bombay the term Irani is generally confined to Zoroastrian Persians, the Musalman Persians being designated Moghuls. As to the term Mirza it generally applies to the writer caste, both in Persia and India. But the connotation of the term differs according as it is prefixed or affixed to a name. Mirza Ismail would ordinarily mean Mr. Ismail belonging to the writers' class or intelligentia. But Ismail Mirza indicates that the bearer of the name is of a royal family. Beg is not a Persian tilte but Turkish. Next after the Arabs the Turks were the first Musalmans to enter India. Their home language was Turkish but the Governmental and the Court tongue was Persian. A number of words from Turkish were consequently adopted into Persian. Such are the words Beg and Khanum, not Khanam. Khanum is used for a lady in Turkish and so also in Persian. In Turke itself it is pronounced more as Hanu than Khanum. There is a tendency, however, in Persia to reject all terms of foreign origin and hence we hardly hear of any Beg or Khanum. The latter term is substituted by the indigenous Persian Banu.

As regards economic invasion of Bombay by these Moghuls (I beg pardon of these gentlemen for using the term) and the Iranis, or as I should prefer to call them Persian Musalmans and Persian Zoroastrians respectively, it hardly lies in the mouth of the Indians to complain since it is their economical and industrial habits which have given the Iranis comparative ascendency over businessmen of the same class in India. The complaint of the Indians against these Persian foreigners is as much justified as the complaint of the Prabhus and Gujarati clerk against the South India people who are ousting them by their greater industry and punctuality in almost all our offices. Further, can we Indians who are given an unfair treatment in South Africa, on account of our habits of thrift, which enables some of us to undersell the Europeans there, can we, I ask, in equity make a grievance of the presence of the most hard-working peace-loving and useful Iranis in our midst in Bombay — Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI.

"IMPORT DUTY ON COTTON"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request the hospitality of your columns to clear up some of the points raised by you in your editorial on the Import Duty on raw cotton appearing in your issue of yesterday. In fairness to the East African Cotton merchants, I trust that you will give this letter the same publicity.

I entirely agree with you that the case against the duty is that Government have no justification for raising a single pie as additional taxation at the present juncture. Through your columns I would urge patriotic member of Legislative Assembly and may I hope the Council of State to throw out the Finance Bill when the Indian Legislature meets in November.

But there are a few mis-conceptions in regard to the pamphlet issued by the East African Cotton Merchants' Association which need to be discussed. The case against the duty as seen by the East African Cotton Merchants, is not merely the case of the Indian mills on the question, but it is also the case of the bread and butter of the thousands of Indians who have made their home in East Africa. The East African Cotton Merchants' Association claim that the Uganda Protactorate is like a part of India overseas because Indians handle over 80 per cent of Uganda crop and possess over 85 per cent of the ginning and press factories in East Africa. The cotton trade with East Africa does not merely support a few cotton merchants but, besides, provides employments for Indians as ginnery owners, middlemen, transport agents, storekespers, carpenters, etc.

Another aspect of the case is that Uganda cotton growing has received the greatest stimulus from the Indian demand, and cotton-growing itself in Uganda is threatened with extinction by the burden involved in this duty.

The pamphlet refers to the blow ato Indian trade "in Africa" expressly and pointedly on the cover. It does not refer to the blow to the Indian industry. The case for the latter is very well presented in the Cotton Tariff Board's report where not only the import of African cotton is encouraged but a bounty of 1 anna per lb. on yarn of 32s. and over recommended.

You refer to one argument of the Association which you call to be of "particularly fallacious nature in urging that the price of Indian cotton as settled by the price of the exportable surplus and that as this is settled in foreign countries by international competition an import duty cannot help the farmer in any way."

You seem to forget that the surplus to be exported by India is so enormous that the price of the total crop will be regulated by the price which the exportable surplus will realise in world's market. As you yourself say the foreign price will merely set an upper limit but this upper limit will never be realised by over 90 per cent of the Indian crop because it is short stapled. As you yourself say the "actual price depend on whether tahe year's crop can be marketed or whether there would be surplus over and above foreign requirements." I do not know what you mean by "foreign requirements" here. Whether requirements of foreign cotton by India or requirements of Indian cotton by foreigners. In actual practice what happens is that as soon as marketing begins Indian cotton moves down to a price at which it can be exported. No amount of syndicate hoarding speculations or Teji Mandi applications can prevent this and people who have bought Indian cotton above the export parity have burnt their fingers. Therefore, it is same to say that the price of Indian cotton will be the lower limit at which it can be exported, and not the upper limit at which foreign cotton can be imported. The only exception to this general statement is long staple cotton of Navsari, Cambodia for which the Indian demand exceeds the supply. But the East African Cotton Association claim that their cotton does not compete even with Navsari being in staple and giving finer counts than Navsari. Hence in leying an import duty on East African Cotton there is no advantage whatever to the Indian farmer.

I agree by means of this duty "Government have secured cheaper cotton not only for Lancashire but also for India's other competitors," but when you say that only 12 per cent of Uganda cotton is exported to other countries so that the advantage to other countries is negligible, you over-look the fact that there is nothing to prevent other countries from taking even the whole of the Uganda crop. In fact over half the crop was exported to countries other than India, a few years back. Large quantities of East African cotton have been bought by Lancashire since the imposition of the duty, which would have but bor the duty been bought by India.

Finally you refer to the possibility of growing longer staple cotton in India. India has been growing cotton for thousands of years without having produced a cotton equal to East African or Egyptian cotton so far. What then is the use of pretending that an import duty of 25 rupees per candy will encourage the growth of longer staple cotton in India? Even when African cotton was over Rs. 1000 per candy no body succeeded in growing similar cotton in India on even a semi-commercial scale.

The import duty is not conceived as protective duty and it would be the negation of all principles to take it as such and as a protection and as a encouragement for growing cotton fit for manufacturing about 60 (s) in India, when India has not grown a single bale of such cotton. To bless the duty on such grounds is merely to play into the hands of India's competitors.—Yours, etc.

CHANDULAL P. PAREKH,
EAST AFRICAN COTTON MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay, Oct. 30.

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—SIR ABDUR RAHIM

GOVT. IS NOT SITTING IDLE ON QUESTION OF REDUCING TROOPS, SAYS SCHUSTER

Taxes On Raw Cotton & Machinery Not In Interests Of Lancashire, He Avers

ASSURES HE WILL NOT MISUSE POWER GIVEN BY THE MEASURE

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION OF FINANCE BILL PASSED BY ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

The motion for consideration of the Finance Bill was passed in the Legislative Assembly to-day after 90 minutes speech by Sir George Schuster. No division was claimed by unofficial parties according to an agreement reached at a meeting of nonofficial members of the Assembly when for the purposes of the Finance Bill Haji Ismail Khan, Mr. S. C. Mitra and Mr. Swarup were elected whips. Mr. Gayaprashad Singh and Mr. Sitaram Raju were elected Secretaries and a Committee was appointed consisting of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. Ismail Ali Khan and Mr. Maswood to focus points for supporting or opposing and to draw up a counter budget.—A.P.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

The Assembly concluded the discussion of the motion of the Finance Member that the Finance Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Brooke Elliot supporting the Bill said that the real thing was to get back confidence for the revival of trade for which purpose a balanced budget was a necessity. He felt that more retrenchment was needed and departments like Tariff Board and Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should be abolished while reductions should be made in case of Public Service Commission and other Scientific Departments. Mr. Elliot explaining the attitude of his group towards the retrenchment proposals said that they were opposed to exemption granted to employees getting Rs. 40 or less as the same exemption was not granted in the case of postal and railway employees. He wanted the Government clearly to define what was agricultural income for the purposes of income-tax. Lastly he wanted the Government to assure the House that if after 18 months their income exceeded expenditure they would lessen the burden of taxation through executive action and also reduce the customs duties if their returns fell short of expectations.

SIR A. RAHIM'S SPEECH

Sir Abdur Rahim analysing the situation felt that the question before the House was as to how much of the budget should be balanced by retrenchment and how much of it by taxation. With this was interlinked the question of taxable capacity of the people. The speaker said that the taxable limit had already been reached, as was proved by the deterioration in Government receipts and the only method of balancing the budget was through retrenchment. Speaking as the Chairman of the General Purposes Retrenchment Advisoryr Committee, Sir Abdur Rahim said that they had recommended savings to the extent of 131 lakhs in their first interim report while the Government had accepted proposals which would effect 101 lakhs of saving in their expenditure. Sir Abdur Rahim dealt with various departments separately. He asked why the costly office of the Director General I. M. S. and the Public Health Commissioner were maintained when these were transferred subjects?

Then again why not either abolish the Central Agricultural Council or give it power over institutes like the Pussa. Next, dealing with the Home Department he said that this department had a large secretariat staff of its own and yet on various subjects it had subsidiary offices. Thus there was the Public Service Commission, Bureau of Information, and Bureau of Intelligence. Similarly other departments had subsidiary branches.

REDUCE HIGH SALARIES.

Sir Abdur Rahim summing up his review of Civil Departments said: "We have examined salaries in all departments and have come to the deliberate conclusion that in almost every department the existing salaries from top to bottom are fixed on a high scale and must be substantially reduced." He next dealt with the question of Army expenditure and said beside the Army Budget of 51 crores they were spending 253 lakhs on the Frontier Watch and Ward, 174 lakhs as losses on Military railways and 80 lakhs on Railway concessions for Army. Besides there wasexpenditure on several ancillary services kept for Army, such as wireless and survey. Thus the total of military expenditure really was not 51 crores but 60 crores and out of this only four and a half to five crores reduction was proposed. "We maintain that there is great scope for reduction in the Army to balance the budget and that still further economies can be made in the Civil Side and that the axe should be applied without hesitation to save the taxpayer from bearing any further burdens."

TAXATION PROPOSALS CRITICISED.

Sir Abdur Rahim continuing asked what justification was there for them to exempt pensions paid from the Indian revenue, or salaries on leave from income-tax. These would yield over a crore of revenue. Then again the Lee Concessions were costing 150 lakhs. They were based on higher cost of living which had now lowered. (Some official voices: No, no.). He criticised the taxation proposals and concluded: "Your import and export figures should tell you that the limit of taxation is reached. The only practicable course is to retrench your expenditure to the level of your revence. I submit that otherwise Government is driving the country to desperation." (Applause).

ARMY RETRENCHMENTS MEAGRE.

Mr. Gayapershad Singh said although he was in general agreement with the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee for general purposes he took exception to the proposals for axing broadcasting and civil aviation. He held that broadcasting had educational and cultural values and was so promptly abolished by the Government because it gave public an opportunity to listen to foreign countries. He held that it could have been made self-supporting. Civil aviation, which the speaker characterised as a national activity, gave an opportunity to Indians to enter a new profession when so many others had been closed against them. He felt that it was after the vote of the Assembly that civil aviation had been launched by Government, and the House should have been consulted before the decision to close it down was reached. He urged that the House should be given a chance to express an opinion on the specific recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee before any decision was taken by Government. Lastly, he criticised the recommendations of the Army Retrenchment Committee and characterised them as meagre, halting and faulty.

Sir Muhamed Yakub entered a strong plea in favour of recommendations of the army Retrenchment Committee, which, he said, was the hardest worked committee so ably presided over by Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar. The Report of that Committee was only interim one and should be judged as such. The Committee expected to resume its labours soon and he hoped that final report would be such as to satisfy the Indian public.

At this stage closure was moved and accepted by the House and the President called upon Sir George Schuster to reply to the debate.

SIR G. SCHUSTER'S SPEECH

Sir George Schuster was cheered as he rose to wind up four days' debate. He said that among the speeches delivered he had been presented by Mr. Mody with a sporting offer of making a budget without taxation. The offer was too sporting. (Laughter). Mr. B. Das had given him an alternative taxation which was too ambitious. Mr. Chetty's alternative, Sir George said, ran more closely to realities. There had been some discussion of Government's currency policy, but most of the members had forgotten that old arguments must be given up, because the rupee off gold was now worth a shilling and two pence gold. Dr. Ziauddin had said that only one person understood currency and he was in the lunatic asylum. The Finance Member added: "I was wondering whether Dr. Ziauddin had not escaped." (Loud cheers). Sir George Schuster said that he the most extremist case put was by Mr. Amarnath Dutt who wanted thirty per cent. cut in salaries above Rs. 200 but even that would not yield more than seventeen lakhs, even if Mr. Amarnath's sense of justice permitted such a thing being done. Then again Mr. B. Das had gone off the rails in suggesting a duty on hides as it would hit the agricultural population even though it would benefit the tanner of Madras.

NOT IN INTERESTS OF LANCASHIRE.

The Finance Member assured the House that taxes on raw cotton and machinery were not imposed in the interest of Lancashire. "Those who charge us with that should remember that in the course of two years the import duty on cotton piece-goods has risen from eleven to 25 per cent. on British and 30 per cent. on non-British goods. We have never been deflected by the interests of Lancashire. We have made the proposals merely for the purpose of revenue." But I suggest that this duty on raw cotton may hit a little the mill industry, but it would encourage the growth of longer staple cotton in this country. I have already received a letter from a grower in the Punjab speaking of the benefits of this duty if India is to become self-supporting in cotton manufactures and not only in cotton piecegoods. Then she must encourage longer staple cotton. If there is any possibility of doing good to the agricultural population of India let us do it. I would add that we are refraining from imposing cotton excise duty and that all must carefully watch that millowners do not use the present position at the expense of the consuming public."

"PROUD OF RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Sir George Schuster next referred to the work of Retrenchment Committee and said that he was extremely proud of their achievement. Referring to the criticism that retrenchment had not yet been fully effected he said: "I agree there is further scope for economy. But I am also convinced that we shall not be able in the next year to achieve any further economy sufficiently substantial to alter our general programme of taxation."

Sir G. Schuster next referred to Sir Walter Layton's report which had been quoted. Sir Walter had merely suggested that military expenditure was heavy in relation to the amount spent on nation-building services, and he had urged the broadening basis of taxation and getting more money. The ratio of total taxation in India to the total income was only six to eight per cent. compared with 20 in Japan and 1 in Great Britain. Then again Sir Walter Layton had suggested that in ten years the military budget should come down to 45 crores after excluding a crore and a half for Burma. "We have brought it down already to 46-1/2 crores inclusive of Burma." (Applause). Sir George Sceuster assured the House that Government had not failed to take notice of the law of diminishing returns. There were certain taxes on which yield could be estimated with certainty such as Salt Duty. (Opposition ironical laughter). He hoped also to get substantial return on the duty on raw cotton, and though there might be evasions he would get income-tax returns by lowering the taxable limit. He added: 'It is exactly these taxes on which I am sure, and which are soundest support of my budget, that Mr. Chetty has asked to be removed.

SOUNDNESS V. SENTIMENTALITY.

We cannot get away from the fact that in a country like India where mass of people are poor you get tax not by overtaxing the fewer rich but by distributing a small-tax over the entire population. The unfortunate fact is that taxes which are soundest financially are sentimentally bad." As regards broadening the basis of taxation, the tax on agricultural income was out of question just now, as many who used to derive income from land had seen it practically disappear Then again India would have to take on death duties one day but at present this was a provincial subject and he could derive no benefit from it. Excise duty on matches might be seriously considered, but until the constitutional problem was settled they could not make headway because the Indian States must come into line to enable such a tax to succeed.

ASSURANCE OF NON-ABUSE OF POWER.

He next summed up the position taken up by the European Group in the House, namely that they would vote extra funds, but would like the Finance Member to think as if these had not been voted so that he might proceed with his retrenchment programme and relieve taxes if he found himself with surplus. "I give an assurance that I shall do my best to observe that and will not abuse the power given by this measure." (Applause.)

NO CAMOUFLAGE.

Proceeding Sir George Schuster referred to Army expenditure and refused to admit that there was any camouflage as regards retrenchment therein. The Commander-in-Chief had accepted a cut of 129 lakhs in the first instance, and then another cut of 60 lakhs. He had further agreed to emergency cuts and what was more important than all these he had agreed to cut down the military expenditure by five and a quarter crores for the next year. This was indeed a magnificent achievement on the part of the Commander-in-Chief which reserved to be acknowledged. (Applause).

Mention had been made of the work of the Army Retrenchment Sub-Committee. That Committee's work was beyond all praise and the Chairman Mr. Rangachariar, it was well-known had broken down in health. That Committee had only to consider the business side of the Army administration. But Government was not sitting idle on the question of reducing troops, and as a matter of fact an Expert Committee was considered the whole question with what result nobody could say yet. Concluding the Finance Member said the British Government had taken emergency measure like India, and when the British Government which still stood as Government which gave a lead and set the tone to the financial integrity and financial soundness of the world, took such emergency action then surely India could follow England and do likewise. (Applause).

The motion for consideration of the Finance Bill was then passed.

The Assembly adjourned till Wednesday.—A.P.

AT MUTTRA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, Nov. 6.

Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya accompanied by Miss Safia Somji arrived at Muttra on the night of 4th instant. Early next morning she went to Goperdhan for sight seeing. After taking her midday meal she had some talks with a few women workers of the place and at 3 p.m. she addressed a women's meeting held at the Gandhi Park. At 4 p.m. the party motored to Brindaban where they visited the Prem Maha Vidyalaya and saw two or three temples. A public meeting was announced in Brindaban to be held at 7 p.m., but the programme arranged by the District Congress Committee was found inconvenient to Mrs. Kamladevi who visited Brindaban earlier and therefore she was unable to address the public meeting. However she addressed the meeting at Muttra in the evening.

Unofficial Statement From Plymouth.

Special Cable.

LONDON, November 7.

It is unofficially stated at Plymouth that there have been no dismisals in any branch of the service following the trouble at Invergordon except those of 24 men mentioned in an Admiralty statement of November 3. It is believed that a few marines were included in this.—Reuter.

Sir H. Samuel's Clemency.

LONDON, November 7.

Sir Herbert Samuel, who was appointed Home Secretary only yesterday, performed his first official act promptly by commuting the death sentence passed on a sixteen-year old boy, Harold Smith convicted by the Lincoln Assizes of murdering his aunt Nobody under the age of 18 has been hanged in England and Wales for 40 years, though legally anyone over 16 is an adult and is presumed to be aware of the consequences of his crime.—Reuter.

Arrest Of A Barrister.

MYMENSINGH, November 7.

Subodh Kumar Ray Muktear of the Local Bar was arrested on November 4 under Bengal Ordinance at Mymensingh Railway Station immediately on his arrival from Calcutta where he had gone to prefer an appeal against the conviction of his brother Prabodh Kumar Ray in Sealdah Dacoity Case which was tried by a Special Tribunal. Following his arrest, his town residence was searched.—A.P.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1931.

WILL MAHATMA CANCEL CONTINENTAL TOUR ?

:o:

Anxious To Hurry To India As Soon As R. T. C. Work Is Over

NOT TO VISIT AMERICA: FRIENDS ACROSS ATLANTIC DISAPPOINTED

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT). LONDON, Nov. 7.

Though Gandhiji contemplates returning to India after visiting the Continent, I understand that owing to the grave agrarian situation in India, he may cancel his Continental engagements returning to India by the first possible ship, after the Conference work is over.

AMERICA DISAPPOINTED.

His final decision not to visit America, taken uring the week, has caused great disappointment amongst numerous friends across the Atlantic.

MAHATMA THINKING OUT PROBLEMS IN QUIET OXFORD

:o:

To Fortify Himself With Balanced View Of Facts

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Doctor Lindsay, the Master of Balliol, told "Reuter," this afternoon, that Gandhiji had accepted the hospitality a second time, because in the intervals of the Round Table Conference sittings, Gandhiji was unable to find the conditions necessary for thinking out problems, with which he was dealing. In conversations which Gandhiji was holding at Oxford with the English friends and the Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference, who accompanied him, he would go over the facts of these problems. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's son Mr. Malcolm MacDonald was participating.

Dr. Lindsay's statement confirms the opinion that the object of Gandhiji's visit to Oxford is intended to review in mind the work of the Round Table Conference and the impressions of the conversations with the Premier, Mr. Baldwin and Sir S. Hoare, in order to enable Gandhiji to preserve a balanced view of the facts, especially as any decision he makes would react both on British and the Indian opinion.

"Reuter" believes that Gandhiji has come to the conclusion that a decisive stage in the Round Table Conference has been reached, and is preparing over the week-end to make decisions regarding the future.—Reuter's R. T. Special.

BLOCKING THE WAY OF FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

Arousing Fears Of Uncertainty And Suspicions

R. T. C. DELEGATES' LETTER TO PREMIER

LONDON, Nov. 7.

In accordance with the decision announced by Reuter yesterday 27 British Indian Delegates to the Round Table Conference have addressed the following letter to the Prime Minister:—

"Dear Prime Minister:—

It is with deep concern that we hear rumours to effect that Provincial Autonomy will be introduced as a first step in the political reconstruction of India, leaving Federation and responsibility at the Centre to follow later. We have read the statement to the contrary which appeared in the daily press this morning (namely November 6). The rumours, however, are so strong and persistent that we must ask for leave to place our views before you beyond the possibility of doubt. The needs of the present situation can be met only by complete and comprehensive scheme of which responsibility at the Federal Centre must be as integral part as autonomy of federating units. To divide the scheme into parts and bring into immediate operation one of the parts and postpone other is to arouse fears of uncertainty and suspicions of the intentions of Government.

We realise the importance of the Minorities question of which no satisfactory solution has yet been found but at the same time it must not be allowed to block the way of full and comprehensive scheme of responsible Government which alone can provide adequate settlement of pressing the problem. We are,

Dear Prime Minister,

Yours sincerely,

(S.) Gandhi, Malaviya, Sastri, Sapru, Sethna, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Jayakar, Ramchandra Rao, Mrs. Subbrayan, Rangaswami Iyengar, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Birla, Jamal Muhammad, Datta, Ujjal Singh, Moonje, Sarojini Naidu, Tambe, Raja Narendranath, Ramaswami Mudaliar, Jadhav, Sampuran Singh, Barooah Joshi, Giri, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Shiva Rao.—Reuter.

"KHAKSARS"

A Band Of Social Servants.

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

To serve all humanity irrespective of caste and creed and organise people into a vast army of social servants a non-political movement has been started here. The members of this "army" are called "khaksars" (humble ones) and the symbol which distinguishes them is the "spade." They are required to devote half an hour a day to physical exercise and military parade under the new movement to unite and uplift the Muslims of India socially and morally. The originator of the movement is the famous orientalist, Mr. Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi, I. E. S. of Peshawar, at one time Under Secretary, the Government of India Education Department and now on long leave. It aims at imparting a spirit of self-sacrifice and service, particularly among village folk. It teaches village leaders to go about offering every sort of social service in their respective spheres. The movement has already spread in about 25 villages.

STERLING TO FIND IT'S OWN LEVEL.

Sir Hilton Young On Bullionist Fallacy.

RUGBY, Nov. 6.

Sir E. Hilton-Young, the newly appointed Minister of Health, in a speech on currency problems at Sheffield said, that the object of the National policy must be to balance the forces that tended to push the pound about, and then fix the value on some standard. It was necessary to know how gold and sterling were going to share the balance of confidence, and how much of the world was to be for gold and how much for the sterling.

As to the fixed standard to which stabilised currency would be anchored, all that was at present certain was that there was no gold standard available. There would be none, so long as any of the chief creditor nations adhered to the bullionist fallacy of the Middle Ages that gold was wealth. —B.O.W.

NEARING THE END

Muslim And Lesser Minorities' Parleys

AGREEMENT BEING PREPARED.

LONDON, November 7.

Negotiations which have been proceeding during this week, between the Moslem and lesser minorities, appear to be approaching the end.

The Aga Khan, Sir M. Shafi, Messrs. Ghuznavi, Mr. Jinnah, and Shaukat Ali, conferred again, to-day, with Sir H. Carr, Col.-Gidney, Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Pannirselvam. It is understood that the proposed declaration of rights and demands were reviewed in detail and agreement embodying their common claims are now being prepared.

PANDIT MALAVIYA VISITS OGFORD.

Pandit Malaviya, accompanied by Mr. Govind Malaviya, visited Oxford yesterday. He was the guest of the pro-Vice Chancellor at whose house he addressed, select gatherings of professors and scholars. Pt. Malaviya went over Colleges and intended to address the Oxford Majlis but was compelled to postpone the function as he was very tired after a busy day.—Reuter.

MR. SUBHAS BOSE "NOT ARRESTED"

:o:

Only "Under Police Protection"

CALCUTTA, November 7.

It is now understood that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was not arrested, but was only detained until he was sent to Chandpur by another steamer, the outgoing Calcutta Mail steamer having left Narayanganj before the prohibitory order had been explained to him. It is added that Mr. Bose was served with the order immediately the Calcutta steamer arrived at Narayangunj and that the Additional Superintendent of Police had it signed by him. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Narayangunj is reported to have told Mr. Bose that he was not under arrest, but was only under police protection.—A.P.

THE KASHMIR ORDINANCE

Deputation To The Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

Sir Abdur Rahim and eight other Muslim members of the Assembly waited in deputation before the Viceroy today and protested against the promulgation of the Kashmir Ordinance and sending of British troops into the Indian State. They detailed the grievances of Muslim subjects and objected to the curtailment of liberty of association of British subjects by the issue of the Ordinance and asked whether Government could not have come before the Assembly when it was in session before promulgating the Ordinance.

It is understood that His Excellency expressed the view that it was with the greatest reluctance that he chose to sign the Ordinance and it was intended only to prevent a serious situation developing in Kashmir by the arrival of Jathas from the Punjab.

MUSLIMS WELCOME BRITISH TROOPS.

As regards the despatch of British troops Lord Willingdon is reported to have pointed out that Muslims of Jammu welcomed their arrival and His Excellency further informed the deputation that British Officers were looking to the comfort of prisoners. Moreover the British Medical Officer appointed as the Medical Superintendent of Jails has indented for 5,000 blankets.

A deputation of Hindu and Sikh members of the Assembly will be meeting the Political Secretary probably on Wednesday and if necessary might approach the Viceroy later to explain their points of view.—A. P.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

Record Of Research And Achievements

BANGALORE, November 6.

The 22nd annual report of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, now issued, summarises the subjects of research pursued in its laboratories during the session 1930-31.

The subjects with which the staff and students have been principally concerned during the session embrace extensions of investigations and researches already initiated at the Institute, and no less than 77 preliminary accounts of work now in progress were included in the proceedings of the Indian Science Congress which met at Nagpur early this year.

Dr. H. E Watson was in charge of the General Chemistry Department which includes inorganic and physical chemistry. The work on sulphuric acid manufacture has resulted in a process depending on a vanadium catalyst and capable of application to small industrial units. The cracking of wood-tar supplied from the Mysore Iron Works, Bhadravati, has been found to increase the yield of carbolic acid, and further attention has been given to oil-hydrogenation. A systematic study of methods for estimating free chlorine in sterilised water has been made, various materials of commercial interest have been analysed, while weights and measures were standardised for Governments.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

In the department of organic chemistry, directed by Dr. P. C Guha, many fixed oils have been further investigated as to composition and utility of hydrogenation, including several seed-oils and the oils of sardine, shark-liver and dogfish-liver; besides chrysalis oil and the oil of the cantharis insect from which cantharidip has been isolated in commercially profitable yield. Various Indian weeds have been examined as raw material for oxalic acid manufacture , while other natural products investigated include essential oils, drugs and alkaloids. Subjects of more academic interest investigated in this section embrace researches on optical and structural isomerism, synthesis of aminoacids, dyestuffs compounds of arsenic and antimony having the possibility of medicinal application, alkaloids and heteroclynic compounds.

PAPAYA FRUIT.

Dr. V. Subramanyan continued to direct the Biochemistry Department in which several problems having prospective industrial interest were carried to later stages. The manure from town refuse has given satisfactory results from vegetation trials and manurial value of activated sludge has been extended. Investigation of the papaya fruit has led to a greatly improved preparation of papain (the well-known meat-digesting enzyme) and another promising industrial application of the papaya lies, it is stated, in the fact that over 70 per cent. of the dry weight is formentable sugar, while the half-ripe fruit is found to be richer in pectins than any other known source.

Experiments have also been conducted in the above section on fruit preservation, electrical treatment of barley, the origin of stains on hides and skins, the principle in liver-extract which combats anaemia and fermentation of cashe-fruit sugar.

On the transference of Professor J. K. Chatterton-Smith to King's College, London, in August 1930 the Department of Electrical Technology was placed in the joint charge of Mr. T. J. Mirchandani and Mr. S. R. Kantebet. The new main battery has been in operation throughout the session and many additions have been made to the engineering equipment.—A.P.

HOW TO GET MORE MONEY

Punjab Committee's Recommendations

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

The Report of the Committee which was appointed by the Punjab Government to suggest fresh sources of revenue has submitted its report. The Committee proposes tax on ice, aerated waters, imposition of succession and death duties, surcharge on salt duty, heavy entertainment tax, surcharge on railway fare, tax on bicycles, licensing of money lenders, tax on proprietory medicines, and increase in court fees. Even those who hawk betel leaf will be required to take out a license.

The State is asked to run a lottery and open liquor shops in areas where illicit consumption is going on. Municipalities are required to pay for expenses of police needed in their areas for patrol duty.

DHRANGADHRA SURROUNDED BY POLICE.

SATYAGRAHIS IMPRISONED.

(From A Correspondent).

WADHWAN, Nov. 6.

The Dhrangadhra town was practically surrounded by police on the 4th and 5th inst. People were not allowed to go for bath or answer even nature's call. For some hours, the police accompanied the people going out. The police 'bandobast' still continues. The "Saurashtra" Representative was not allowed entry yesterday, though promised previously by the Police Commissioner. It is doubtful whether the witnesses concerned will be allowed to reach Rajkot where the Enquiry Committee begins its work from Saturday, November 7. It is reported that the party headed by Sjt. Shivanand was imprisoned in Vrajpur village, five miles from Dhrangadhra.

EUROPEAN MEMORANDUM TO THE GRAND MOGHUL

Protest Against "Economy" Proposals

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov 6.

It is understood that Dr. Hunter, Principal, Morris College, Nagpur, and Secretary, C. P. and Berar European Government Servants Associations, has sent a memorial to the Secretary of State for India strongly protesting against the proposed ten per cent cut. The association is not prepared to accept the cut on economic grounds but has expressed its willingness to accept the cut only on political grounds if Government considers the same inevitable. The association complains that Government have not explored all avenues of taxation and suggests that

(1) the permanent settlement of Bengal should be abolished.

(2) cotton excise duty should be reimposed and that

(3) Fresh taxes be levied on matches and beetle leaves (pan).

It has also suggested that if a tax of one pice is levied on every 100 pan the total income of Government would aggregate to 14 crores of rupees which would obviate the necessity of a wage cut.

In conclusion the Association insists that the exact position of all European officers under the Federal Government should be clearly land down in the future Government of India Act.

SWADESHISM, KEY-NOTE OF SWARAJ

ONLY WAY TO RAISE INDIA'S STATUS AMONG NATIONS

"Swadeshism Has Come To Stay", Says Mr. Katrak,

The third annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Hosiery Merchants' Association, Bombay, was held at the hall of the Association when almost all the members of the Association were present.

The President of the Association was absent owing to ill health, so Mr. Kaikobad Naoroji Katrak, sole proprietor of the Katrak Hosiery Works of Princess Street, Bombay, Vice-President of the Association, was in the chair.

At the outset, the Hon. Secretary read the report of the last year.

The President, Mr. Katrak then addressed the gathering. The speech was very instructive and enlightening to the members who were well convinced of the facts mentioned therein. It was well received by the members preser for its plain speaking and sound ideas and solid facts.

CONGRESS AND MAHATMAJI CONGRATULATED.

Mr. Kajrak stated that the third year of the Association would prove to be one of the very auspicious years, as it had experienced several epoch-making events. He congratulated Mahatma Gandhiji's step to attend the meetings of the Round Table Conference to represent India's case before the mother of Parliaments, and the British nation, and secure for India's better rights and privileges. The speaker also congratulated the Congress for consenting to take part in the Round Table Conference and find out the ways and means to secure better commercial and trading rights for India when she was shaping her destiny.

He praised the spirit of Non-Violence displayed by the nation in India and also the will to suffer for the country's sake. He cited several instances of patience and perseverance shown by the leaders in spite of acts of gravest provocation, and showed his heart-felt sorrow for those victims at places where bombs were used. He said that was delaying India's cause long instead of bringing it nearer, by the spirit of Non-Violence.

SWADESHISM: KEY-NOTE OF SWARAJ.

Out of several achievements of the movement one of the most nation-building items, was the spirit of Swadeshism which Mr. Katrak said, was the key-note of Swaraj. He urged them to render the best help in spreading Swadeshism. England, Japan Germany, America and other countries were living examples of Swadeshism to Indian capitalists. They must spread and encourage Swadeshism.

The rising generation in India of to-day every son and daughter of India needed to be purely Indian in life and living. They must strive for the uplift of the fallen millions, and for raising India's status amongst the nations of the world. He brought home to them that the time for direct action had come. He fervently exhorted the audience to spread Swadeshism in right earnest and secure wealth from several unexplored lines, industries, by opening factories for goods which were used from foreign countries.

DEAL IN SWADESHI ONLY.

He advised the members to deal in Swadeshi goods only as this spirit of Swadeshism was going to stay permanently. The country's temper was for Swadeshi goods only so it was better to start from now and take the time by the fore-lock.

He dwelt on the other events of the closing year. Some of the members who were recently opposed to the Association's activities were informed of the services rendered by the Association. This information impressed them much. The Association, he said, not only gave justice to the merchants and dealers, but secured such rights which were necessary for a body like the Association.

"WARNING TO SOME MEMBERS."

He regretted the attitude of some of the members in their dealings with non-members. If that was continued for a longer time, the Association would be in danger.

Mr. K.N. Katrak concluded after thanking the office-bearers and members who had helped him to raise the status of the Association and developing the hosiery trade in general.

The report read out by the Hon. Secretary was unanimously adopted.

JAPAN HAS A VERY GOOD CASE.

"The Times" To Its Rescue.

LONDON, November 7.

Rugby.—Serious developments in Manchurian situation where during the last few days fighting has occurred between the Japanese and Chinese detachments is being closely and anxiously watched by Great Britain.

The "Times" commenting on the situation, considers it unfortunate that the dispute was thrust on the League in the circumstances which have made it difficult to see the whole dispute in true prrspective and which has made the Japanese seizure of Mukden appear an isolated event instead of the last of a series extending over a quarter of a century, and forming the background from which recent the Japanese action cannot be divorced. All the more regrettable, says the "Times", is that the Japanese Government's hands were forced by military leaders in Manchuria because in fact Japan has a very good case and an impartial inquiry might have established that justice was on her side. Alike by honour and interest she was, and is, called upon to take the League into her confidence. It is in any case an interesting and difficult legal point whether sovereignty can be said to have been infringed when that sovereignty is not effective. On the other hand the Chinese have latterly made great efforts to restore order in Manchuria and at Washington the assembled powers including Japan all agreed that Manchuria formed the integral part of the Chinese Empire. The very fact that the Chinese have lately been asserting themselves in Manchuria, have copied Japanese methods, and proved here and there a dangerous competitor has no doubt been one of the considerations that have driven the Japanese authorities on the spot to adopt drastic and raher hasty methods of redress. The League still remains open as a Court of appeal for the two disputant countries with each of whom Britain has long been, and wishes always to remain, on terms of friendship. If the League did not exist it would be very difficult to avoid isolated diplomatic demarches by separate countries having interests in China. But, in the circumstances, other countries are involved simply in an arbitral and conciliatory capacity, in which they are called upon not to defend individual thesis but establish a common reign of justice and with these efforts the United States has cordially associated itself.—B.O.W.

RETRENCHMENT IN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Govt. Of India's Announcement

NEW DELHI, November 7.

The Government of India announce that while the Posts and Telegraphs Retrenchment Sub-Committee have recommended the abolition of 162 telegraph masters including 22 holders of supernumerary posts, the Government as at present advised regard a reduction of 136 including the 22 supernumerary as probably feasible ultimately. They have decided for the present, however, to abolish only 50 appointments in all, and to employ 86 of the existing telegraph masters in supervisory posts which it was proposed should be filled by telegraphists or clerks.—A.P.

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